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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928

NUMBER 16

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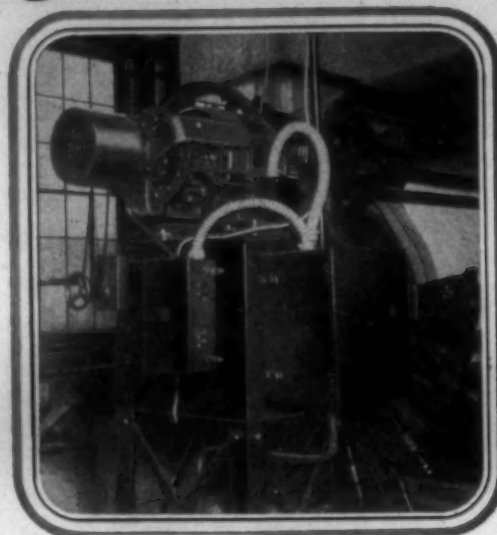
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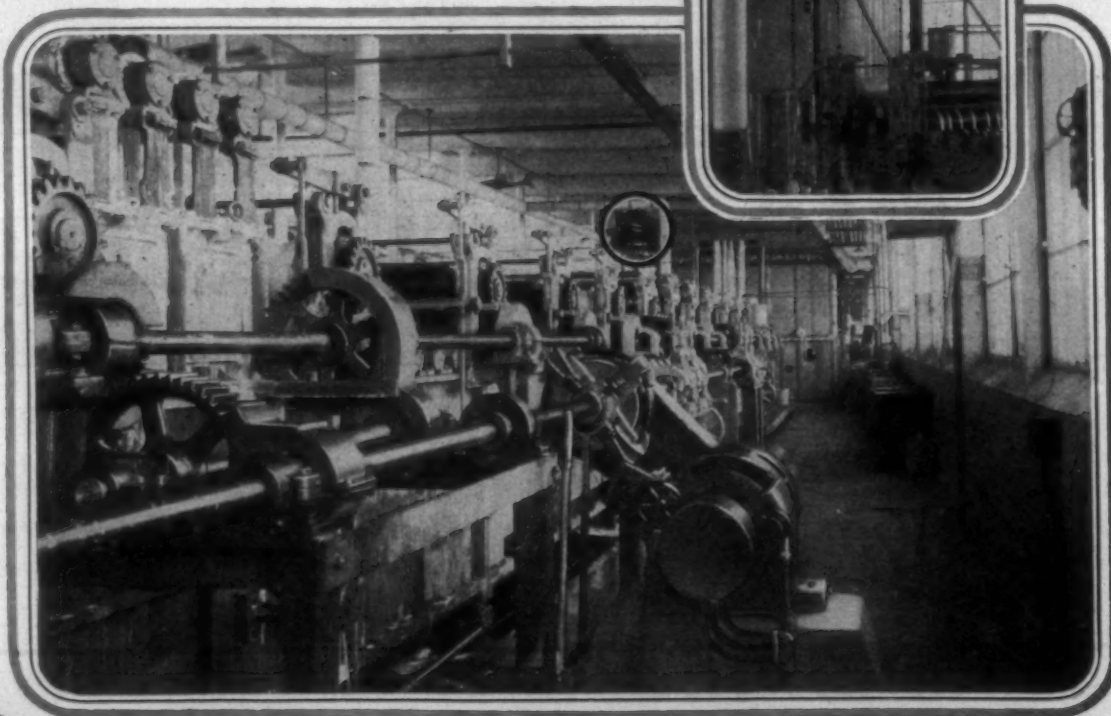
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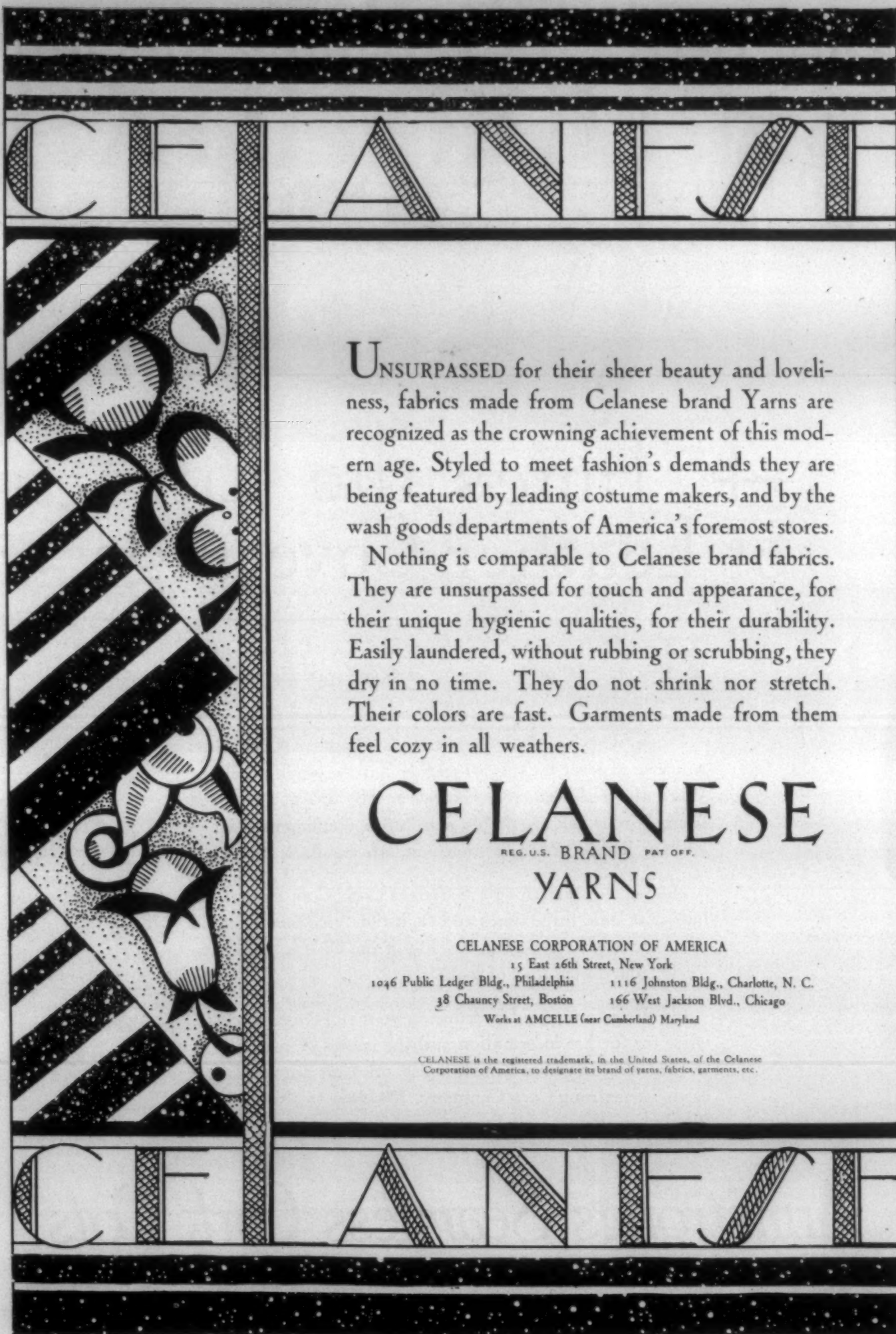


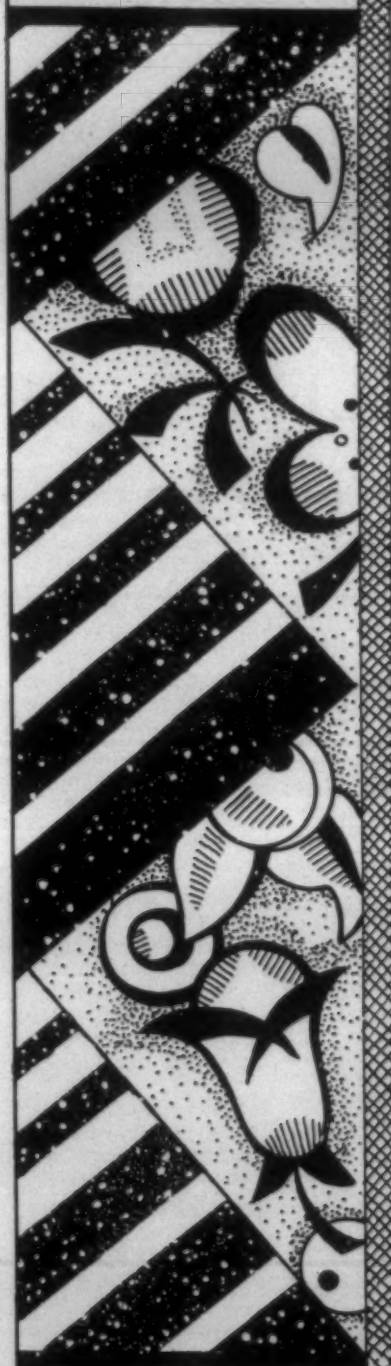
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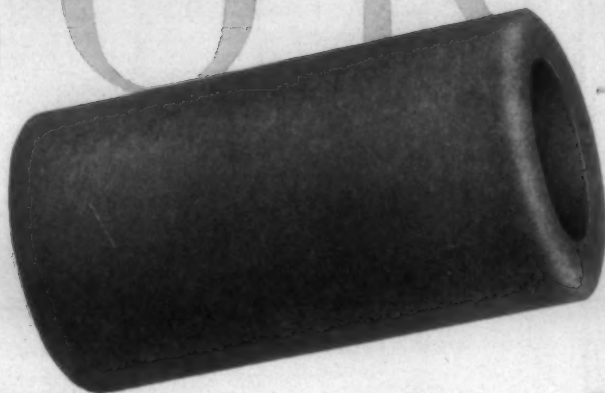
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Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots

For Spinning and Card Room Rolls

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Cotton Trade Conditions Today and Fifty Years Ago

AT the back of my bookshelves I recently discovered an old pamphlet, the title-page of which bore the legend, "Evidence of Oldham Witnesses on the Cotton Industry Before the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade." I was curious to know the causes and results of a previous depression in the cotton industry, and began to read the yellow pages. So interesting did I find them that I have ventured to set out below a few extracts which appear to be particularly pertinent to our present-day troubles. The inquiry refers to the depression of 1874 to 1886, and it is abundantly clear that much which is regarded as peculiar to the present state of trade is no more than a recurrence of former troubles. Many of the conditions which were condemned in 1886 are regarded as prime causes of the difficulties of 1928, and it seems not improbable that, should we be fortunate enough to weather the present storm, the same weaknesses may be the cause of a depression in the cotton trade in the second half of the present century.

It is necessary before referring to the pamphlet in detail to get a general conception of the condition of affairs in the cotton trade in 1886. In the written answers of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association there appears the following paragraph describing the condition of trade in the years 1867 to 1886:

(a) Trade may be said to have been at its normal level between the years 1867 and 1870 and 1875-6 and 1881-2.

(b) It was somewhat above that level in 1871-2, 3, and 4.

(c) It was below that level in 1877-8 and 9, and again in 1883-4 and 5.

It is of interest to note that a period of normal trading was followed by a boom period of four years, which in its turn gave place to a period of general depression with intervals of fairly satisfactory trading. The reaction of those engaged in the industry to the conditions of prosperity and slump is clearly set out in a passage from the evidence of Mr. John Kidger, stock and share broker, of Oldham:

The principle of limited liability companies was first introduced in Oldham in about 1861, but not until 1872, 1873, and 1874 did it get firmly rooted. In 1874, owing to the few

already in existence paying well, there was quite a mania for new companies, no less than thirty being registered in two months, all of which, with the exception of two, were formed for the building of new large mills. The exceptional cases (two in number) were floated for the purpose of purchasing firms already in existence. It must be remembered that the formation of these companies was done without the aid of professional floaters. In many cases the shares were subscribed for without even a prospectus being issued, all that was wanted being an application form. The mills that were built about this time took two years before they were fully equipped and putting goods on the market. This batch of new mills have turned out to be very costly, averaging at least 5 per cent more than those being erected at the present time. Trade in 1877 began to wane, and though occasional favorable spurts have been felt in the cotton trade, which have led to the formation of other companies, the capital invested in this class of security has not had a reasonable return for some eight years back.

This building boom is in many respects similar to the refloating period of 1919-20, and it resulted in a condition parallel to that which exists at the present time, in that the production power of Lancashire greatly exceeds the purchasing power of her customers. This condition of overproduction is clearly outlined in a verbal answer given by the secretary of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, Mr. Samuel Andrew, in which he says:

I believe there has been overproduction, but it has been overproduction of this nature, that we have not been producing more than the world could use, but more than the world, I suppose, could really pay for, because we cannot speak of overproduction so long as there are so many naked people in the world, in various parts of it, and I take it that there are no means of reaching them yet with our manufactures.

The inevitable result of the failure of overseas markets to take cotton goods in sufficient quantities to em-

ploy fully the Lancashire mills was a falling off in margins, the extent of which is indicated in the following answer in the written statement:

... but taking the margin which existed between the raw cotton imported between 1870 and 1874 inclusive, the yarn exported, not including thread, they stand as follows: 8.43d. price of cotton for five years and 17.95d. declared average value per pound of exported yarns, margin 9.52d. From 1875 to 1879 inclusive it is 6.44d. per pound for cotton imported and 13.1d. per pound for yarn exported, leaving a margin of 6.66d. From 1880 to 1884 it was 6.23d. for cotton imported and 12.5d. per pound for yarn exported, leaving a margin of 6.27d., a falling off in price as compared with 1870 to 1874 of 3.25d. in the working margin alone on yarns.

From 1884 onwards matters appear to have become worse, until, "taking the old and new mills together" there remained no profit for the spinner. With these greatly reduced margins the limited liability companies which were largely financed by means of loan capital suffered very heavily, the losses amounting in 1877 to £42,000, in 1878 to £88,000, and in 1879 to £194,000. Up to this time loan interest had been at the rate of 6-7 per cent per annum. There does not appear to have been any panic withdrawal of loans, though it was undoubtedly feared, as is shown by another answer:

... in some of the mills they have four or five times as much borrowed capital as they have paid-up capital; and those lenders have no security whatever that I can see, only the uncalled capital; and in some mills where there is such an amount of borrowed capital the shares are fully called up. I think if this depression goes on very much longer we shall have a most unfortunate state of things in Oldham, and if once a panic sets in I do not know what will become of us.

It is also clear from this answer that the ratio of loan capital to paid-up share capital was no more satisfactory in 1886 than it is today. From 1879 onwards the companies reduced the rate of interest on loans

to 4 per cent, and appear to have been sufficiently fortunate to retain most of their loan capital at this somewhat low rate of interest. As a result, although margins showed a still further falling off, the companies for the time being ceased to lose money, and were able in some cases to pay small dividends. Such, then, was the position when the commission met to discuss the causes of the depression and the possible remedies. The commission had to examine two different aspects of the depression — these factors which were of international importance in that they influenced the total cotton consumption of the world, and those peculiar domestic conditions which prevented Lancashire from taking a full share of any business which was available.

The failure of the cotton-consuming countries of the world to take the production of the mills was explained as resulting from the low price of silver on the one hand and the greatly increased amount of material they were expected to purchase on the other. Whether these causes were rightly assessed or not matters little, as it is sufficient for our purpose if we realize that the final result corresponded closely to the conditions existing at the present time, in that it was impossible for the world to pay for all the cotton goods that were being produced, and hence only the cheapest producers were profitably employed. It is to be expected that such a condition will arise from time to time as the result of extraneous circumstances such as war or famine, but it is not essential that on every such occasion we should be so ill prepared that the larger percentage of the total trade lost is ours. This brings us to the second aspect of the inquiry — those domestic conditions which were responsible for the disparity in the price of Lancashire and other competing cloths. Perhaps because it was the most obvious, the first point of difference to be discussed was the vexed one of wages, and we find that in 1886, just as today, wages in England were higher and hours shorter than elsewhere. Thus we read:

Foreign competition is certainly in my opinion increasing; and it appears from what we know of foreign cotton-spinning that on account of

(Continued on Page 34)

Manufacturing Crinkle Bed Spreads

By Columbo.

This weave can be produced on less harnesses, but there should be eight harnesses at least, to allow freedom of heddles. Crinkle or seersucker cloth is a wash fabric composed of cotton, cotton and silk or all silk, and can be easily woven in any power loom adapted to light and medium weight cotton goods, such as the old style roller loom, or the more modern dobby or jacquard. To make this fabric two beams are necessary as the crinkle or shrunken stripe is its peculiarity, hence the name. The part of the warp which forms the crinkle in the cloth is dressed on a separate beam and has only sufficient weight placed upon it to allow it to form a shed properly during weaving.

The ground or body of the cloth may be dressed upon one or more beams according to the difference in take-up, created by using combination weaves to form fancy corded or ribbed stripes in the body of the cloth.

In a good many crinkle fabrics plain weave is used entirely, with the cloth construction entirely exactly the same in all portions of the material, except wherein the extra take-up of the yarn creates the crinkle effect. Today it is not a general practice to make the crinkle stripe identical in construction with the ground of the fabric. This is due to several causes: First, the use of a greater amount of yarn where the crinkle is made develops a much better crinkle and in addition causes somewhat better weaving. Second, it makes it possible for a greater amount of variety in cloth pattern to be used. A good many would consider the weave used on these crinkle stripes to be plain, and, generally speaking, this is a correct designation, but there is a difference noted from the ordinary plain weave in that instead of having a single thread in each heddle eye there are two threads drawn in one. Naturally a cloth of this character can be made just as easy as an ordinary plain fabric, so far as the weaving operation is concerned. When the yarn is drawn in two threads per heddle, the crinkle portion of the warp is reeded four instead of two ends per dent, which is noted in the body of the fabric.

If it is desired to make a cloth having a plain stripe for 20 threads and a crinkle stripe for 10 threads, draw the plain and ground threads on four harnesses, straight draft, 1, 2, 3, 4, and the crinkle threads on two harnesses 1, 2, and reed the whole warp two ends per dent straight across from selvage to selvage.

The crinkle effect is produced by allowing this part of the warp to weave in slack, while the ground warp has the regular weight or tension placed upon it. In this way the slack warp very naturally forms a puckered or shrunken stripe in the cloth.

This fabric has been in large demand at various times, and is used extensively for bed spreads. In the South today there are more than

100 mills manufacturing some kind of bed spreads and 25 per cent are manufacturing crinkle bed spreads. Most of the mills have their own finishing department, where the cloth is cut, scalloped, hemmed or fringed, and shipped direct to the customer. Mail order houses throughout the country have drawn heavily from Southern mills in the past few years and it is estimated that 40 per cent of the bed spread business is sold through them.

The yarns of which crinkle bed spreads are usually composed are made in the rather coarse mills. There is one feature about the filling yarn which is not common to all fabrics, and that is, it is what is called soft twisted. The counts of the yarn which make up the fabric are 24s warp and 12s filling. The warp yarn is made from one-inch staple cotton, while the filling yarn is made from a good grade of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple stock, usually. The mixing is done in the usual procedure of having separate bins for the two staples. The good sliver waste from all machines up to the slubber is mixed in the bins or rather this can be done successfully. This sliver, of course, should be spread over the entire mixture and not bunched in one place; it should also be broken in short lengths so that it is not apt to become tangled around the spikes of the apron of the hopper. This hopper should be kept full at all times so as to feed an even amount of cotton to be struck off by the pin roller at the top of the lifting apron.

The raw stock for both warp and filling yarns is usually put through three processes of picking, the breaker picker being generally connected directly to the opener. Many different kinds of beaters are used by different mills, each claiming certain advantages over the other, but the style of beater in most general use throughout the mills is what is known as the two-bladed beater of the same style as the old three-bladed beater for the breaker picker. To sharpen the edges of this beater its side is planed. The speed of the beater used for the same stock and weight lap varies greatly in different mills and the speeds given below are the ones used in a mill making this class of goods. For the breaker picked the speed of the beater is 1,500 revolutions per minute, for the intermediate 1,450 revolutions per minute and for the finisher 1,350 revolutions per minute. The total weight of the lap at the breaker is 40 pounds or a 16-ounce lap, and the intermediate 37 pounds, or a 10-ounce lap and at the finisher 39 pounds or a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce lap. At the intermediate and finisher pickers the laps are doubled four into one. The draft of the finisher picker does not exceed three. At this picker it is customary to mix in the roving waste both cut and uncut. The roving waste that has not been cut from the bobbin consists of that

which is made by the speeder tenders when they are putting in new sets of roving and taking off single and double. Speeder tenders should never be allowed to cut off roving, all bad work being assorted out and given to them to fix. All marks should be made small and near the bobbin. The laps from the picker are next put up at the card, the draft of which for this fabric should not exceed 100. The wire fillet used should be about 33s for cylinder and 35s for doffer and top flats. The setting of the card should be the same as for any other such fabric, although some overseers use a more open setting for this class of stock.

The speed of the licker-in should be 375 revolutions per minute, cylinder 175 revolutions per minute and the flats should make one complete revolution every 50 minutes. The card should be stripped, ground and cleaned regularly. The weight per yard of the sliver at the front should be about 65 grains per yard, the production per week of 60 hours being 150 pounds. This sliver is next put through three processes of drawing frames, the doublings at each process being 6 to 1. For this class of goods metallic rolls may be used to great advantage. If leather top rolls are used, they should be barnished frequently and kept in good repair. It must be noticed to see that all working parts are properly cared for, especially those parts which coil the sliver in the cans, because if they are not working properly, the sliver cannot be run out at the next process, without a great deal of breaking back of the sliver. Imperfect coiling of the sliver is a great many times caused by the cans themselves, they being out of trueness and having broken parts sticking out and coming in contact with the other parts of the machine and stopping the can from turning. The only remedy for bad boiling is to run the stock over again. The speed of the front roll of the drawing frame at each process is 375 to 400 revolutions per minute. The weight of the sliver for warp yarns is 70 grains and the filling yarn 80 grains per yard. These slivers are put up to the slubbers and made into 40 hank for the $\frac{3}{4}$ staple and 60 hank for the one-inch staple. The process of fly frames for one-inch stock and the hank roving made at each process are as follows: first, two hank, and second, 11 is journaled. Levers 12 are fixed spinning room and made into 24s yarn on a frame having a gauge 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, two-inch diameter ring, a 7-inch traverse, 23.50 twist per inch and a spindle speed of 9,600 revolutions per minute. The yarn is then spooled and put through a warper and these warps put up at the slasher, the required number of ends being run on a beam at the front. The slubber roving of the filling yarn is put on the first intermediate fly frame and made into one and then into 2.5 at the next

process, after which it is taken to the spinning room and spun into 12s yarn with a twist of 2.75.

New Rayon Investments in Virginia to Total \$25,000,000

Richmond, Va. — If the rayon manufacturing plants contemplated for establishment in Virginia in the next two years materialize in full they will represent an industrial investment of \$25,000,000, with employment for approximately 18,000 people, and will produce 46,000,000 pounds of rayon annually, amounting to one-half of the United States production and one-sixth of the world's supply.

Dr. Sidney S. Negus, professor of chemistry at the Medical College of Virginia, presented this amazing review of the proposed rayon manufacturing development in Virginia at the best attended luncheon of business men in the Chamber of Commerce Club this year. The event, sponsored by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, was attended by Dr. E. H. Hemingway, assistant chemist, and George Juer, works manager for the Tubize Co., Hopewell, and by Dwight Mead, of the Rayon Institute, New York.

"This great development in rayon," said Dr. Negus, "will help rather than injure the cotton industry. In fact, it will serve to stabilize textile operations."

"As evidence of the remarkable growth of this new rayon industry—for rayon is distinctly a new product—since 1920 rayon production has increased six-fold. The world's production for 1920 was approximately 50,000,000 pounds; for 1928 it is estimated that the production will total 300,000,000, of which 100,000,000 pounds will be produced in the United States.

"The new plant of the Du Pont Company at Amthill," continued Dr. Negus, "will use the viscose process. Recently the DuPonts purchased the American rights of the Rhodiasia Company of France, which uses an acetate process. And so the DuPonts will probably build another plant to take care of this process somewhere in the East or South, possibly in Virginia. The Amthill plant will produce about 3,500,000 pounds of rayon annually.

"Virginia presents ideal climatic conditions to the rayon manufacturer, and climate is a very necessary consideration as it aids the chemical processes in the production of rayon. Further, cheap and excellent transportation facilities and stable labor supply are factors which should attract, and have attracted, the attention of the entire industry."

Much of the address of Dr. Negus was devoted to an outline of the four processes for manufacturing rayon. He stated that from 30 to 50 per cent of the wearing apparel sold by the retail stores in Richmond today is produced in rayon plants.

Rayon comes into its own!



Now that Summer is drifting up the Avenue

COLOR beneath the bright green trees, color in the home and in the wardrobe, rich solid colors and colors blended—a season of color in The Color-Age. To meet this color-vogue the new and finer rayon as developed by du Pont makes possible new creations and unique effects.

This fine filament textile combines an unusual softness with surprising strength

and a lustre most effective for every mode.

Uniform, dependable, a necessity of the age of color and a distinguished contribution to textiles, du Pont Super-Extra Rayon deserves a place in your business.

It is interesting to note that the leaders in modern textile production are almost invariably users of du Pont Rayon.

The use of rayon is limited to no single field. As a new textile it has its uses throughout the entire length of the textile industry. Du Pont Super-Extra Rayon—unusually soft, combining strength and durability with subdued lustre, is ideally suited to the requirements of American weavers.

Du Pont
Super-Extra Rayon



Du Pont Super-Extra Yarns are truly multi-filament	
Denier	Filaments
65	26
80	30
100	40
125	50
150	60
170	60
200	80

DU PONT CHEMICAL CONTROL ASSURES DU PONT QUALITY

New Uses for Cotton to Feature North Carolina Meeting

IN points of interest to the general public and of constructive economic importance to the State and to the South, the program of the approaching annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, which is to be held at Greensboro on the 22 and 23 inst. will surpass that of any previous meeting in the history of the association, in the opinion of officials of the association and of other manufacturers in this section.

The theme of the Greensboro meeting will be the extension of the uses of cotton and cotton goods, a topic of vital importance just now not only for the textile men themselves but for every Southern cotton farmer and business man. President Charles G. Hill of Winston-Salem, Secretary and Treasurer Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, and other officials of the association have been working for months on the program and local textile men believe it will be one of the most constructive programs that has ever been presented at any meeting of cotton manufacturers, cotton growers or other groups interested in the South's great industry.

Ernest G. Morse, director of the New Uses division of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who has directed important research work in the interest of his division and of the industry, will deliver an address on "Methods of Creating New Uses of

Cotton." Another and experience behind it will be that on "Work of the Government in Extending the Uses of Cotton" by William W. Carmen, Jr., of the textile division of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Dr. R. E. Rose, director of the technical laboratories of the DuPont Company; H. F. Herman, of the National Aniline & Chemical Company; F. M. Feiker, managing director of the Associated Papers, Inc., and other outstanding authorities in fields allied with either the manufacture or the growing of cotton, will deliver addresses, while members generally are expected to participate in the discussions.

The timeliness and importance of this type of program at this time, it is pointed out, may be judged from the fact that for several years now, with the exception of short periods, both the cotton manufacturing and the cotton growing industries have been experiencing a degree of depression that has been all but staggering. The livelihood of more than 500,000 workers in factories, the tens of thousands of stockholders in these factories, and of several millions of dependents of these three groups, is dependent upon the working out of the problems that are common to these interests.

An idea of the comparative importance of the cotton textile industry may be gained from the facts that it manufactures annually seven

and three quarter billion yards of fabrics of a value of \$1,750,000,000; and that this value exceeds the combined value of all wool, linen, silk and all other woven fabrics; while the yardage is more than eight times that of all other woven fabrics.

For the past several years the feeling has been growing according to textile men, that the salvation and stabilization of the industry depends upon closer co-operation not only between the various units of the textile industry but also between the entire textile industry and related fields and groups. The organization of the Cotton-Textile Institute was the result of the development of that sentiment. This Institute, through its research and educational and other activities, has already accomplished much for the entire cotton industry, grower as well as manufacturer. The economic and commercial importance of the situation has been recognized by the Department of Commerce and the textile division of that department is co-operating very effectively with other agencies toward the working out of the industry's problems. The same is true of the Department of Agriculture which designated an expert to act with representatives of the Department of Commerce and the Cotton-Textile Institute in making a survey and analysis of all existing and potential markets for

cotton products for the benefit of cotton grower, manufacturer and consumer alike.

Among the specific things that have been accomplished or are being accomplished through these agencies several will be noted with interest. The wider use of cotton bags for starch has resulted in an increased consumption of 250,000 yards of cloth during the past twelve months, and there is a potential increase of three million yards a year in prospect. There is a potential demand of three to five million yards of heavy fabric for strips and signs for making roads for the guidance of traffic, for indicating directions to airports, and for designating manufacturing plants, warehouses, etc.

There is a possible consumption of tens of thousands of bales of cotton annually for tarpaulins for use on farms, for cement bags, and for fertilizer bags. The cotton farmers themselves, numbering more than three million, can do much toward promoting the use of tarpaulins to protect hay and other farm products from the weather and of cotton bags for fertilizer.

These and scores of other possibilities will come in for discussion at the Greensboro meeting which, Tarheel manufacturers believe, has great possibilities for constructive and helpful accomplishment.

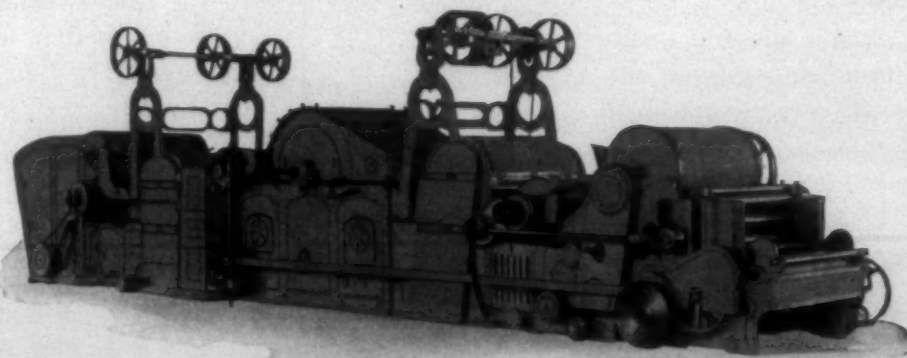
(Continued on Page 34)

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

*Our New Consolidated
Automatic Feeder, Buckley Opener and Breaker Lapper*

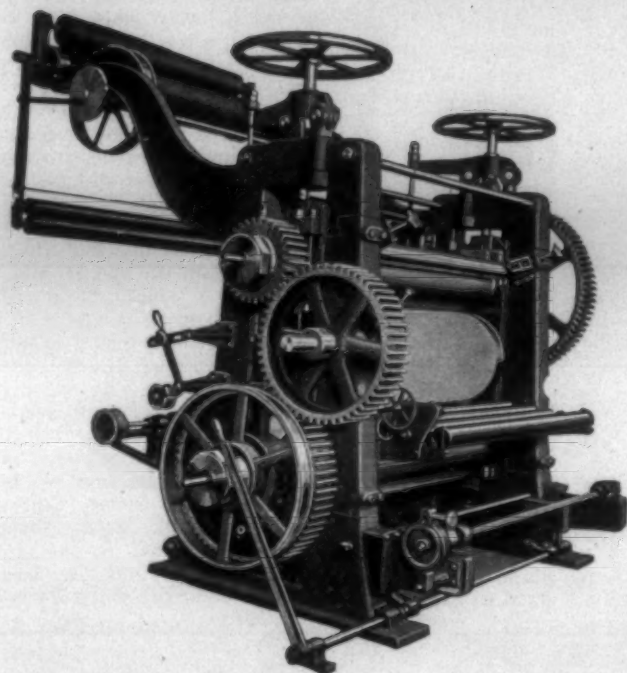


This machine combines greater cleaning power with more gentle treatment of the cotton. The Continuous Gridded surface from Cylinder to Cages and Full Width Feed gives Perfect Regulation of Weight, Improved Quality, Increased Production and Reduced Cost of Operation.

A Modern Consolidated Picker Unit for all Classes of Cotton



Calenders



Perkins 3-Roll Friction Calender Dead-Set Pressure

Rolling
Friction
Schreiner
Chasing

Mangles

Water and Starch

Embossing Machines

*No CALENDER can
be better than the
ROLLS in it'*

This Perkins 3-Roll Friction Calender is typical of the Perkins line. It is equipped in every way for speed and severe service.

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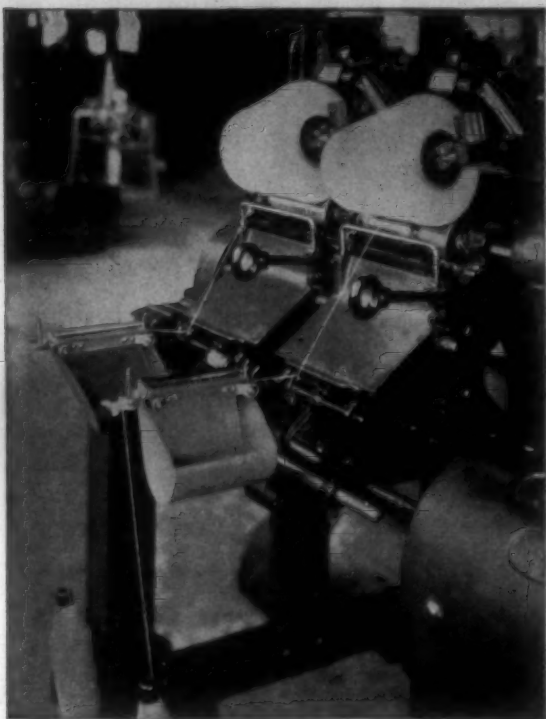
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FINISHING MACHINES FOR SILK
JIGGS - STARCH, WATER, AND
TOMMY DODD MANGLES



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PADDERS - RANGES - SCUTCHERS
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WASHERS - WINDERS

Rayon and Real Silk Top Beam Let-Off Mechanism



It's a simple matter to collect the dirt

THERE it is, all the dirt the vibrating blades have removed . . . slubs, bunches, knots . . . cornered in the individual waste can that's slung under each Eclipse Yarn Cleaner. It's a simple matter to collect the dirt from a line of these waste receptacles. You can do it in less time than it takes to clean out a box or trough serving a group of working cleaners.

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Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Makers of the Eclipse-Van Ness Random Dyer
Elmira, N. Y.



R. M. HUGHES of Greenville has invented a top beam let-off motion described as follows:

This invention relates to let-off mechanism for looms, and has for one of its objects to improve and simplify mechanisms of this character and to provide one which shall be especially adapted for use in connection with warp beam carrying decorative rayon or silk warp for cotton fabrics.

Fig. 1 is a top plan view illustrating the application of a let-off mechanism.

Fig. 2 is a view in rear elevation of the parts shown in Figure 1.

Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation.

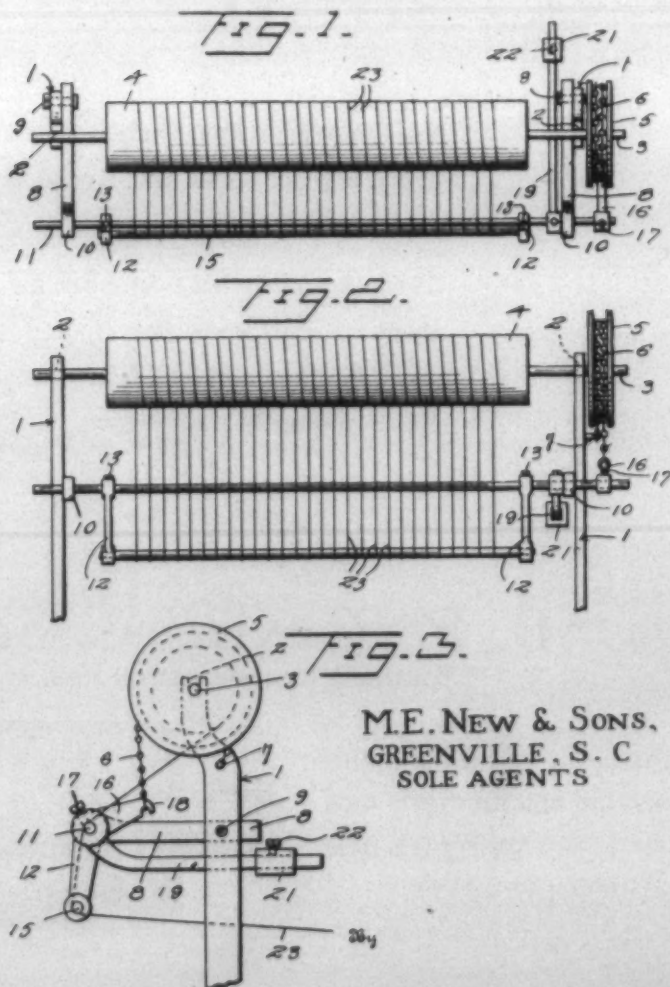
In the drawing, 1 designates vertical stands which are fixed to the frame, not shown, of a loom in any suitable manner. The stands 1 are provided in their upper ends with bearings 2 in which the trunnions 3 of a rayon or silk top-beam 4 are journaled. A friction pulley 5 is fixed to one of the journals 3, and wound one or more times about the same is a friction member or chain 6 one end of which is secured as at 7 to the adjacent stand 1. Horizontal brackets 8 are fixed as at 9 to and extended rearwardly from the

stands 1. The brackets 8 are located immediately below the warp beam 4, and are provided at their rear ends with bearings 10 in which a rod 11 is journaled. Levers 12 are fixed as at 13 to and extend downwardly from the rod 11, and are provided at their lower ends with bearings in which a rod 15 is journaled. The rods 11 and 15 are arranged parallel with respect to each other and to the warp beam 4. A lever 16 fixed as at 17 to the rod 11, extends upwardly and forwardly from said rod and is provided at its upper end with a hook 18 which engages a link of the friction chain 6. A lever 19 extends downwardly and thence forwardly from the rod 11, and is fixed thereto. A weight 21 is adjustable on the lever 19 in the direction of the length thereof and is secured in adjusted position by set screw 22.

The rayon or silk warp threads 23 pass from the warp beam 4 over the rod 11, under the rod 15 upon which it exerts a forward pull, and thence to the harness of the loom. In decorating cotton fabrics with rayon or silk warp threads be woven very slack in the cloth, and to attain this end the tension on the rayon or silk warp threads must

(Continued on Page 32)

R. M. HUGHES
LET-OFF MECHANISM FOR LOOMS
Filed Oct. 24, 1925



M. E. NEW & SONS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
SOLE AGENTS



From Stock

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LINK-BELT

Electrically Heated Forms Give Hosiery a Superior Finish

By W. W. Sibson, of Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

CAREFUL boarding makes hose sell better — Hosiery, especially the finer grades, is bought largely on appearance. Department store and wholesale buyers are very critical of comparatively minor defects caused by poor boarding, such as wavy edges, irregular seams, finger marks, etc. It is true that hosiery suffering from these defects may be in every respect as good as more perfectly finished hosiery, and that after one washing it will be impossible to tell the difference, but there is a difference in the appearance on the dealer's counter, and consequently in the saleability. Chiffons, and especially picot edge chiffons, are especially difficult to board properly. The light weight makes boarding more difficult and the general high finish makes defects more noticeable. Qualities which are especially desirable in this class of high gage picot edge goods are:

1. The tops should be straight and the picot edges perfectly matched. The use of a contrasting color for the picot edges makes any irregularity noticeable.
2. The seam should be absolutely even, and lie just one side of the fold. It helps the appearance to board the hosiery as rights and lefts, so that when packed the seam of one stocking will be down and the seam of the other up.
3. There must be an entire absence of surface defects, such as finger marks. The fabric is often slightly stretched beneath the fingers when boarding and if the stocking is a trifle too dry these irregularities will set and produce noticeable marks.
4. The texture should be soft, not harsh or brittle from overheating.

5. The stockings should lie flat when packed.

In order to secure these properties the use of wood forms for boarding was continued by the manufactur-

ers of chiffon hosiery long after it had been discarded for the internally heated steam forms by the manufacturers of coarser grades. The wood form, being unheated, allows

ample time to adjust the edge of the stocking and the seam before the fabric sets. The thin flat shape is most desirable. Any drying temperature can be maintained, as the forms are placed in air circulation dryers. The labor expense, however, is high. Quite a bit of re-handling is involved in taking the forms to the dryer, removing them from the dryer, etc. Men must be employed, as to board hose on the wood forms it is necessary to press the butt of the form against the abdomen.

However, in spite of this disadvantage, the wood form has been unequalled for the finer grades of hosiery until the recent introduction of the internally heated electric forms by the Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. These forms parallel the advantages of the wood form in many respects and add other important advantages.

Advantages of the electric form—They may be made to correspond exactly in shape to the wood forms and thus each manufacturer is enabled to retain his distinctive style.

The electric form is as thin as any wood form, so that the stockings lie perfectly flat when packed. In addition, the electric form may be provided with sharper edges and with a double groove on the back so that the hose fold more neatly, and the seam may be accurately aligned just one side of the crease. The double groove makes it possible to board the hose in pairs as rights and lefts, if desired.

It is easier to handle and inspect each stocking on an electric form than on a wood form. The electric form is mounted on a swivel base so

(Continued on Page 31)



1. A battery of Electric Hosiery Forms installed in a large mill specializing in high quality chiffon hosiery. The moderate temperature at which these forms are operated permits stockings to be sponged while on the form. (Photo: Courtesy of Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.)

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It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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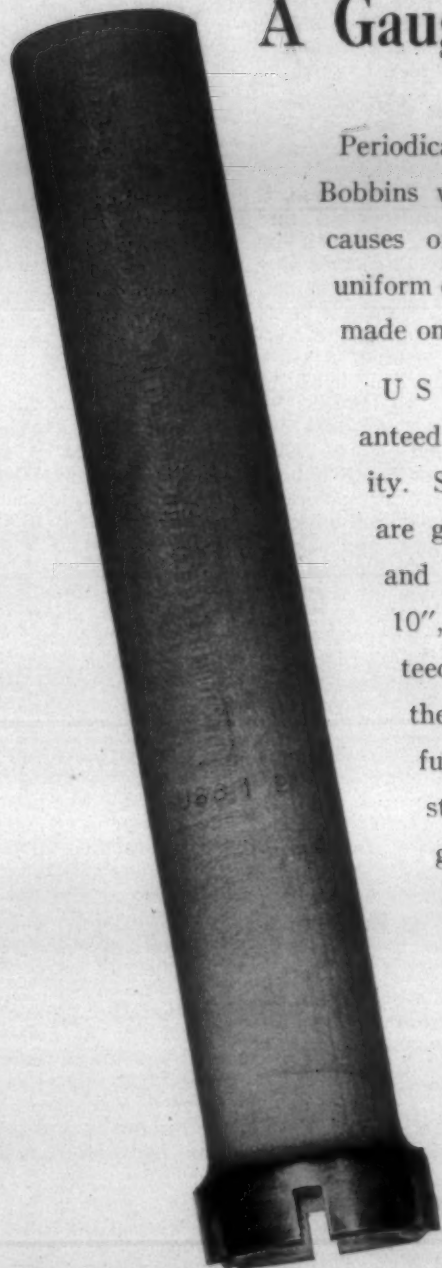
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

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Every Carder Should Have A Gauge Like This



Periodical inspection of Card Room Bobbins would eliminate one of the causes of uneven roving and non-uniform counts. Good yarn cannot be made on poor bobbins.

U S Card Room Bobbins are guaranteed to definite degree of uniformity. Speeders, 6", 7", and 8" traverse, are guaranteed not to exceed .0116, and Intermediates and Slubbers, 9", 10", 11", and 12" traverse are guaranteed not to exceed .0156 either side of the diameter specified. The same careful attention is given to selection of stock, finish, and spindle, bolster, and gear fits that make U S products the choice of the majority of mills.

Check over your old bobbins for variations, or write, wire, or 'phone for our nearest service man to help you adopt standard sizes if you do not already have them.



Three Point Card Room
Bobbin Gauge
manufactured by
Woonsocket Machine &
Press Co.

A bobbin that is too large will not enter the gauge. A bobbin that goes way through is too small. Bobbins that stick on any of the three faces of the gauge are within proper tolerances, being just right, of course, on the middle faces. The shank of the gauge has three testing points by which the proper diameters of spindle, bolster, and gear collar holes can be checked.



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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Double and Single Huck Weaving.

Editor:

Would you please be so kind as to refer this problem to your readers. What I desire to know is, what is the difference between a double huck and a single huck weaving design for huck towel weaving. Also what is the advantage of one style of huck weaving over the other? For this information I shall feel gratefully obliged. Huck.

Spiral or Rickrack Yarns.

Editor:

Will you please do me the favor of advising me how to make rickrack or spiral yarns so called? Agent.

Design for Tubular Weaving.

Editor:

In our mill we have considerable waste and some low grade cottons which we could weave into seamless bags. But as our work has always been on plain goods we have no designer and none of our men know how to lay out the weave for tubular weaving. If it is not asking too much, may we learn through your excellent information department how to lay out the design on point paper for bag weaving? Southwest.

Three-Ply Strand Strength vs. Two-Ply Strand Strength.

Editor:

Why is it that 10-2 ply is not as strong as 15-3 ply? They are of the same weight per yard and yet the three-ply is stronger than the 10-2 ply. Stuck.

Carder Needs Help.

Editor:

I would like to have some of the practical men discuss the following questions:

A mixing of 9 bales of cotton is put in the opener room. Of this cotton 9 per cent is rough yellow tinge, short staple from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, weak staple, very trashy and compressed very hard; 66.7 per cent of this cotton is middling $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; 7.75 is strict low middling of 1 1-18 inch staple; 7.7 per cent of rough, trashy low grade $\frac{3}{4}$ inch staple. Now this is just about the type of cotton being used, but some mixings vary more of one kind than the other in both staple and grade. Sometimes the middling cotton will be compressed and again it will be in big bales. The low grades will vary in moisture content, some having 8 per cent and some as high as 16 per cent moisture.

We open 9 bales at a time. Besides the bale opener, we have the automatic bale breaker in the vertical machine. The stock then comes

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

through the horizontal machine, then through conveyors to 3-blade heater picker with even motion, then through finisher picker, cards, 2-process drawing slubbers, then speeders, single roving in spinning, the yarn numbers spun being 2.75s to 12s.

There is something like 2 1/2 per cent card strips from this cotton, and 8 per cent drawing frames, speeder, scavenger and roving waste being mixed with the cotton.

I want to know what kind of yarn a man could be expected to get with the above lay-out and the cotton being used? Inquirer.

Answer to B. M. C.

Editor:

How to compute the average yarn number in a piece of cloth when both warp and filling numbers are known is a question asked by B. M. C. Will be pleased to state that there are two good short rules by which this information may be obtained, as follows:

Rule No. 1: Multiply the warp yarn number by the ends per inch, and the filling yarn number by the picks per inch. Then add these two products and divide by the sum of the ends and picks per inch.

Example: Here is a cloth which has 30s warp yarn and 66 ends per inch, also No. 36s filling and 70 picks per inch. What is the average yarn number operation

$30 \times 66 + 36 \times 70$
= 33 9-100 av'ge yarn No.

Rule No. 2: For the same cloth divide the picks by the filling number, divide the warp ends by the number. Add the two quotients and divide this sum into the sum of the picks and warp ends per inch operation

$66 \div 30 = 2.20$
 $70 \div 36 = 1.94$

$136 \div 4.14 = 33$ average yarn No. Designer.

Answer to Special

Editor:

Considering a question asked by "Special," who wants to know if he can substitute 10/2 ply for 15/3 ply

for insulating work? Of course, it makes a difference as to what kind of insulating work for which he wants to substitute the 10/2 for 15/3. Everything else being equal, it might be done. However, there are a few facts to be taken into consideration before leaping into a conclusion. While 10/2 ply is of the same weight as 15/3 ply, and of the same length, the 10/2 ply will not cover quite so smoothly. The chances are also that it will not be quite so strong. Another technical point to be well considered, when a spooler tender's knot appears in the 15/3 ply, only one-third of the strand is knotted, but when a spooler's knot appears in the 10/2 ply one-half of the strand will be knotted, and a knot one-third of the size of the strand is much more desirable than a knot one-half of the size of the strand. In other words the knot in the 10/2 ply will be one-third larger than the knot in the 15/3 ply. This difference in the size of a knot might be more serious than at first considered.

Ill.

Answer to C. Q. M.

Editor:

Referring to C. Q. M.'s question as to whether he should change to larger trumpets when changing from 1 80-100 hank to 72-100 hank roving for long draft.

No, do not change the roving trumpets. Using the smaller roving trumpets with the larger roving, will act as a condensing factor, and aid the long draft process very much. It keeps the larger or heavier roving from spreading to wide and thin out too much when drawn out so much. Keep on using your smaller roving trumpets.

D. H. M.

Answer to O. M.

Editor:

O. M. wants to know if he will add more strength in his 10s yarn if he decreases the draft from 13 1/4 to a draft of 10, and increases his draft on the slubbers from 5 to 7 and use one hank roving instead of 72-100 hank roving? I would advise O. M. to consider his situation well. Draw-

ing 7 on the slubbers instead of 5 will undo some of the good which he hopes to get by drawing 10 instead of 13 1/4 on his spinning frames to make 10s yarn. I should say he would gain a little more strength, but not proportionately to the decrease of draft on his frames. A draft of 7 is rather excessive on slubbers. P. Q.

Discusses Knitting Development

Ralph Powell, manager of the Powell Knitting Mills, outlined the development of knitting into one of the world's important industries in a vocational talk before the Rotary Club at Spartanburg, S. C.

Knitting, he said is supposed to have originated in the south of Scotland, and the first mention of stocking making was in the 16th century. The Rev. William Lee, while curate of Calverton in Nottinghamshire, devised the first hand stocking frame in 1589, this being the basis of all modern knitting machinery, both frame and warp. It introduced the individual needles for making verticle rows of loops.

In 1850 there were 100,000 people of England engaged in the knitting industry, as many as there are in Philadelphia today.

By 1858 the latch needle had supplanted the old spring beard needle, the needles in the old machinery remaining stationary as loops were pressed on and off by means of catches operating between them.

Departure of home-knit garments in America was marked in 1850 by the appearance of the industry here with the establishment of the Bailey Company in Cohoes.

Mr. Powell illustrated the method of early stocking making by the cut-foot method, as some high priced golf stockings are made now.

Cotton, he said, did not become popular in the making of stockings until the introduction of automatic machinery.

The first seamless power machine was made by Branson in Philadelphia in 1880, the Rotarians were told. Power was used for knitting but the machine was not automatic in that the heel and toe had to be formed by throwing out needles by hand. Other operations such as yarn changes also had to be performed by an attendant.

By 1895, the machine had become fully automatic and from then on its development became a matter of ingenuity to produce three results—increase production per machine, eliminate necessity for highly skilled labor and produce on high speed seamless machines a fabric that retains the quality of that made by the slower process. By the old method a man could produce four dozen stockings in ten hours. He can now turn out 80 dozen by attending 20 machines simultaneously.

Plain and Roller Bearings on Looms

TESTS on the comparative performance of looms with plain roller bearings were described by George H. Perkins, consulting engineer, of Boston, Mass., at the recent meeting of the Textile Division of the A.S.M.E. The tests were undertaken with special reference to Production Gain, Maintenance Cost, and Power Saving on two groups of looms, each consisting of 32, 82-in. Hopedale "Nordray" automatics, in regular operation at the plant of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., at Salem, Mass. The looms were identical in all respects, except for bearing equipment, and were under test and observation for 26 full weeks of normal mill operations.

Test Methods and Observations

The general methods followed and principal observations taken during the test are outlined as follows:

1. Production. — Pick - counters readings were taken on each loom daily after closing time.

All counter readings were recorded on a weekly record sheet and the total picks per loom per day and per week were computed and cross-checked at the end of each week's run.

2. Maintenance. — All loom stoppages covering periods of 5 minutes or over were carefully recorded by observer, including time of stop and start and the cause for the interruption of operation.

In case of all stoppages due to breakage, replacement, or repair the loom part involved, with name, pattern number, and cost, was recorded, together with the actual time lost.

All time required for changing warps was also recorded in the same manner.

A complete typical maintenance record for one loom and similar data were obtained for each of the test looms.

3. Power. — Readings of the watt-hour meters on both groups were taken twice daily and records made on the weekly record sheet with the production.

Hourly readings were also taken on each Monday, beginning at 7:15 a. m. to determine the effect of the week-end shutdown on the starting power consumption.

4. Observers. — Throughout the entire test an experienced observer, entirely familiar with loom operation and construction, was in constant attendance and recorded all of the test data.

5. Weekly Records. — The complete results for each week for production and power were tabulated and computed on each original record sheet, which was duplicated, thus eliminating any errors resulting from transfer of data. Similar sheets were prepared for each of the 26 weeks of test.

6. Attendance. — The test looms were operated by the weavers and fixers regularly assigned to them, in the ratio of 12 looms per weaver and 50 looms per fixer.

Test Data.

The principal data of the test covered the following:

a. Weekly production for each group in (1000) picks.

b. Total production for each group in (1000) picks, with weekly average for test.

c. Percentage production gain for group B over group A for each week and average percentage for entire test.

d. Weekly power consumption for each group in kw-hr.

e. Total power consumption for each group for entire test in kw-hr., with weekly average for test.

f. Percentage power saving for group B over group A for each week and average percentage for entire test.

g. Ratio of production to power (1000) picks per kw-hr.) for each week and each group, with average ratio for entire test.

Analysis of Results.

Analysis of the test results in detail are presented as follows:

	Group B, roller bearings	Group A, roller bearings
Total production (1000 picks)	252,487	256,882
Average (1000) picks per loom per week	303.5	308.7
Production:		
Total, in yards	97,410	99,082
Yards per group per week	3,746	3,811
Yards per loom per week	117	119
Additional yards per loom per week	—	2
No. of warps used during test	156	167

The production gain for group B shown above results from easier and smoother loom operation, with consequent less stoppage for repairs, replacements, and normal loom operations by the weavers.

Maintenance.—Study of the maintenance records shows a large proportion of the replacements for both groups to be parts of the pick motion and related members such as check straps, lug straps, pick cam points, pickers, picker sticks and bolts, rocker shoes and bolts, and shuttles. These parts are subjected to repeated shocks and always comprise the major part of loom upkeep.

Concluding his report on these tests, Mr. Perkins stated:

Before summarizing the conclusions drawn from these tests, particular attention is called to the following factors which have important bearing on the results obtained:

1.—The application of roller bearings the looms of group B was limited to four bearings only per loom out of a possible ten.

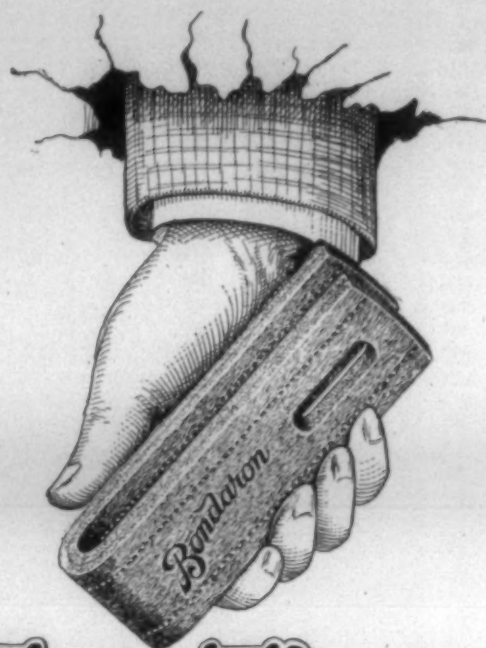
No roller bearings were used on the friction shafts or rocker shafts of either group.

This limited application of roller bearings unquestionably restricted to some extent the advantages to be gained from their use.

2.—In comparing the loom efficiency of both groups, special note should be made of the high existing efficiency of the looms of group A. This fact makes any production gain shown the more creditable.

3.—The existing loom conditions of group A were excellent, and particular attention was given to gen-

(Continued on Page 28)



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New Picking System At Pilgrim Mills

By David Clark

HAVING heard much about the new pickers of the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., and knowing that an installation of them had been made at the Pilgrim Mills, Fall River, Mass., I expressed a desire to see them in operation and arrangements were made for me to do so on a recent trip to New England.

I was to meet J. H. Windle, New England sales manager, at 8:30 a. m., at the Providence-Biltmore Hotel in Providence but Massachusetts being on daylight saving time, whereas Rhode Island was on Eastern Standard time I arrived at the Providence-Biltmore Hotel just one hour late but found Mr. Windle waiting for me.

We immediately left in his car for Fall River and we traveled over a new road which was the best one

that I have seen in New England.

The New England people think that they have fine roads and they are good but the average New England road does not compare favorably with those of North Carolina.

The roads of my home State have been in more recent years and there has been progress in methods of road building as in other things.

Any one who loves the textile industry can not enter Fall River without a feeling of sadness and depression, for it is a veritable graveyard of mills.

Most of the mills of Fall River are located in the business section of the city and in going to the Pilgrim Mills we passed mill after mill of

100,000 or more spindles which were idle and which will probably never operate again.

In the very center of the city there was a large vacant space as the result of a recent fire.

A very large mill had been dismantled and most of the machinery unloaded upon Southern men who had more money than brains.

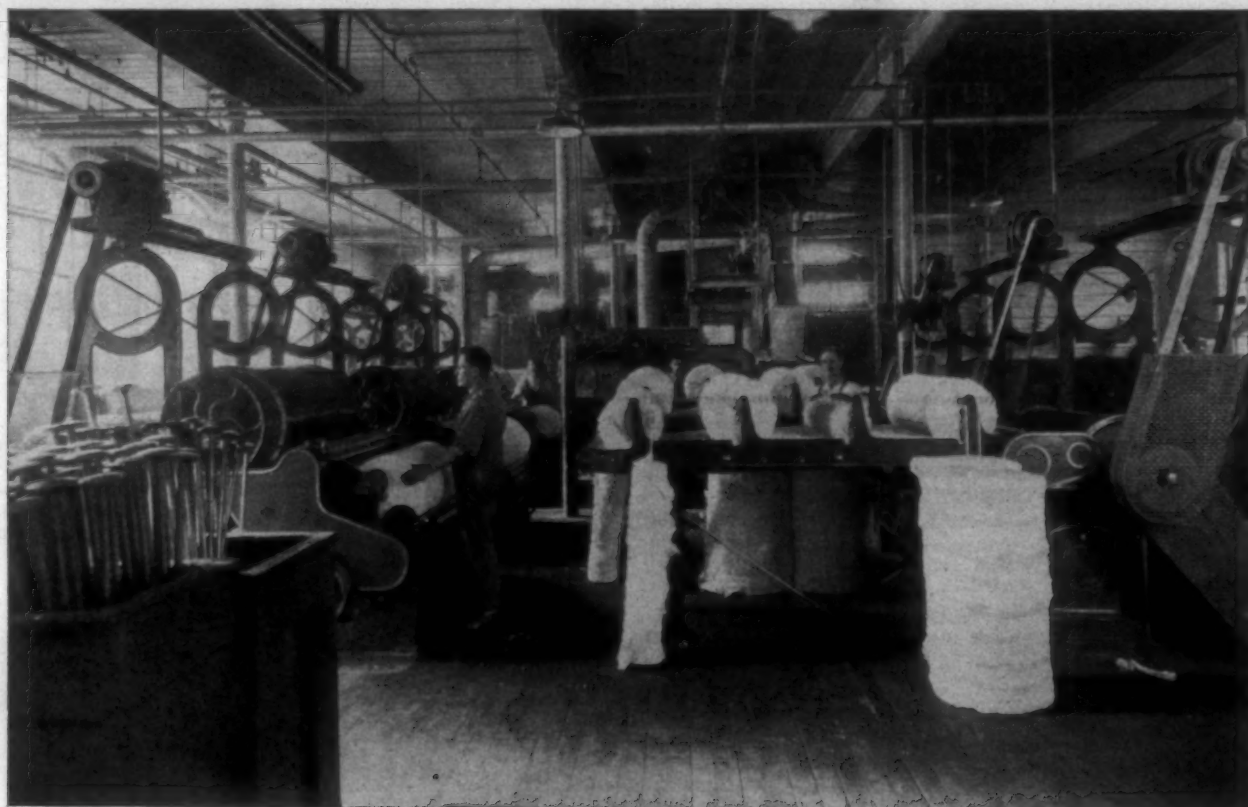
With the mill buildings empty, but with oil and grease everywhere as the result of long operation of machinery, the night watchman improvised a stove out of an empty oil barrel and set it on two blocks of wood. The stove turned over and burned up not only the mill building

but stores and buildings for three blocks around.

There was many a mill manager in Fall River who would feel lucky if he had a night watchman of that kind.

Arriving at the Pilgrim Mills, we were conducted to the office of the treasurer, Arthur C. Homer, which is on the second floor. Mr. Homer was formerly bookkeeper but is today recognized as the most successful cotton manufacturer in Fall River and one of the most successful in New England.

The Pilgrim Mills have 53,568 spindles and 1173 looms on voiles and broadcloths. They were built in 1916, but in spite of their new equipment have not hesitated to get even newer and better equipment whenever an opportunity was afforded.



Picker Room at Pilgrim Mills With Old Equipment



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The Same Room, Pilgrim Mills, With New Woonsocket One-Process Pickers

I noticed about ten new cards in the card room and was told that a Southern mill recently wanted some second hand cards so the Pilgrim Mill sold ten of theirs and bought ten new ones.

Located in a grave yard of mills the Pilgrim Mills paid their regular 8 per cent last year, also an extra 20 per cent and added something to their surplus.

The Southern mill men who bought ten second hand cards from the Pilgrim Mill no doubt thinks he is smart but under the circumstances there is a big question-mark opposite his name.

As my object in visiting the Pilgrim Mills was to see the new picker room as equipped with the new one-process pickers of the Woonsocket Machine & Press Company, we soon visited the room.

On this page is a photo of the picker room with the old equipment which consisted of two breakers, three intermediates and three fin-

ishers and which required four men for operation. The equipment was bought new in 1916 and was in good condition and is probably now in operation in some Southern mill.

The new equipment which is shown in the other picture consists of three Woonsocket single process units and are easily operated by two men.

The bale breakers and crichton openers are in another building and have not been changed. The lapper room handles about 132 bales per week.

Each of the new units are 32 feet in length and cost about \$4100.

They are two lappers in one with certain improvements.

After the hopper there is an air tight dirt chamber, blade beaters, a large single cage and a conveyor operated by a tex-rope drive.

The blade beaters are operated at 1400 r. p. m., and strike 28 blows per inch.

In designing these pickers a number of new features have been added as the result of tests and there is a special design for the feed plate which they say greatly improves the work.

At the top of one of the windows in the room there was a rack so arranged that a lap could be placed on same and rolled downward with the light showing through.

That is a very severe test for any lap as the background of light shows up every unevenness. They rolled off two laps for me and also rolled out one of the entire length of the picker room floor and I can say candidly that I have never seen laps of such uniformity and evenness.

I also talked to the overseer of carding and he told me that his work had greatly improved since the new lappers were installed.

The lappers themselves are beautifully designed and it was easy to

see that they were doing excellent work.

Going back to the office we spent some time with Treasurer Homer, discussing the cotton manufacturing situation in Fall River.

From one window we could see the Stafford Mill with 114,000 spindles and 1500 looms, while from another window there were two mills of about the same size. All of them were idle with little chance of ever operating again.

All of them had unusually fine buildings, but Mr. Homer said there was no demand for such buildings and that he did not know anything that could be done with them.

The fall of Fall River did not begin last year or the year before, but about twenty-five years ago when the manufacturers refused to pay the price of Draper looms and installed plain looms because of their lower first cost.

The fact that the Pilgrim Mills (Continued on Page 27)

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

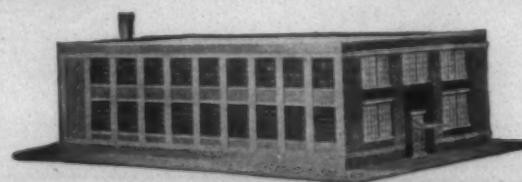
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Scrooping Rayon

IN the progress of the research that is continually going on to effect improvements in artificial silk, one of the most noticeable changes that have been brought about is a softening of the fibre until a stage has been reached when it may be said closely to resemble the feel of degummed natural silk. Because of this alteration the need has arisen of giving the cloth made from it the peculiar crunchiness known as "scroop," that is always looked for in silk.

Scroop is put into artificial silk in a manner similar in every respect to that adopted for silk, and the first consideration, before immersing the goods in the scrooping bath, is whether or not the dye will withstand the treatment. A sample must therefore be taken and tested, the final shade when dry being compared with the pattern to ensure a proper match. In event of there being a change of color or a bleeding of the dye, either of which contingencies may arise, the dyestuff will have proved itself unsuitable for the purpose, and must not be used in future upon goods that are to be scrooped.

Many Dyes Unaffected

There are many dyes which are suitable for all varieties of artificial silk that are unaffected by this final acid bath, and they can be employed in practically all instances. When it is absolutely necessary that

a certain dyestuff should be used, either because of a peculiar shade to be watched, because of its specially level dyeing qualities, or because of any other particular quality, and it will not stand scrooping, there is nothing else to be done—the scrooping must be omitted, or the goods will be off-shade. It is strictly necessary that all matching-up should be done after and not before scrooping.

In cases in which no soap has been present in the dyebath, the goods must be first run through a weak soap bath containing about 0.5 per cent of neutral oil soap—say, 10 lb. in 200 gallons of water at 90 deg. F.—for a quarter of an hour. This is not washed, but is thoroughly well whizzed, and then run six or eight times, back and forth, in a cold acid bath made up as follows:

Formic acid (85%).....2 to 8 lb.
Or tartaric acid (crystals).....2 to 8 lb.
Water100 gals.

The actual quantity of acid used will depend upon the feel that is to be imparted to the goods undergoing treatment, and this is a matter to be decided upon after considering the market requirements.

If the material is likely to be worn for some time without washing, it is better to use tartaric acid, because it does not evaporate, and, consequently, the fabric will not gradually lose its "scroopiness," as would be the case if formic acid had

been employed. If the material is likely to be washed, however, there is little point in this, for the cleansing treatment will quickly remove every trace of it, and if necessary it must be replaced by the laundry people.

Objection to Tartaric Acid.

The principal objection to the use of tartaric acid as a scrooping agent is its price compared with formic acid. If this difference proves to be a serious matter to the dyer, he may overcome it partially by a judicious mixture of the two acids; in this way his costs may be reduced to a certain extent, and even though the moderately volatile formic acid does eventually evaporate, a proportion of the scroop is retained in the fabric by the presence of the tartaric acid.

It is always advisable for the dyer to send samples of his scrooped goods to be tested in the laboratory; in this way he can be quite sure that the standard feel is being maintained, and the liability of complaints from the customers is considerably reduced. Although it may not be possible for anyone to state definitely that one or other piece of cloth contains a per cent or so more or less acid, there is no doubt that experienced buyers can feel quite small differences. They may not attribute it to less scroop, but, being naturally suspicious people, they

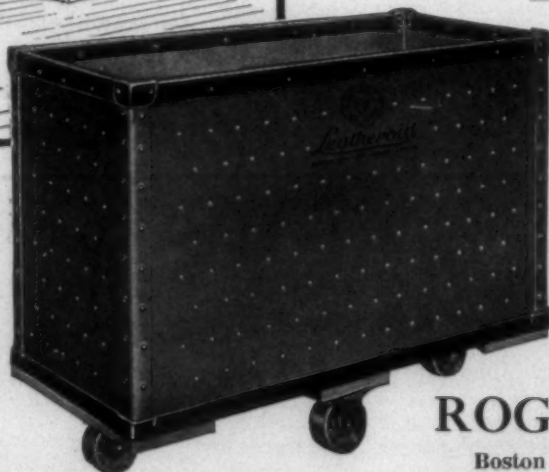
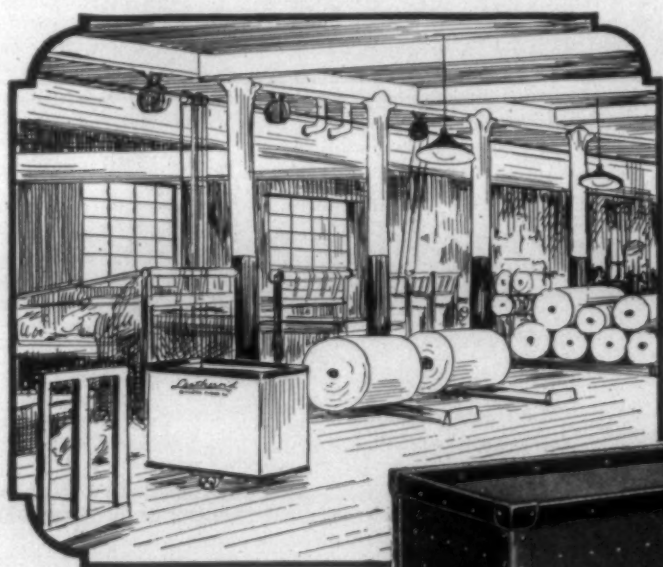
will fancy that there is some diminution in the quality of the consignment. It is with a view to avoiding such unpleasantness that the testing of each batch is recommended.

Simple Testing Method

A simple and reliable method of testing that has been employed with complete success is the following:

A portion of the fabric, either dried or conditioned, whichever may be the customary procedure in the laboratory, is weighed; from one to three grammes is a convenient amount to take. The weighed sample is worked for ten minutes in 10 c.c. of decinormal sodium hydrate and 150 c.c. of distilled water. The material is removed and liquid clinging to it is squeezed back into the remainder, which is titrated with decinormal sulphuric acid, using methyl-orange as an indicator. The number of cubic centimetres of acid used to bring about the neutralization of the alkali, subtracted from ten, will give an approximation of the acid content of the cloth; in other words, the scroop that has been put into it. It will be noticed that there is no need to make any elaborate calculations, for the test is purely empirical, as it is intended only to serve as a quick and easy guide to the correctness of treatment of the goods. If the scroop is low another run or so through the

(Continued on Page 28)



Leatheroid

Solid substantial and lasting, because of a combination of material and construction which has been developed out of nearly half a century of receptacle building experience.

The name Leatheroid covers a complete line of all types of receptacles used in factories, mills, warehouses, etc., for transporting and storing raw materials, parts, cuttings, scraps and waste.

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More Cotton Used By World's Mills

The total world's cotton consumption for the half year ended January 31, 1928, was 12,987,000 bales, as compared with 12,729,000 bales consumed in the corresponding half year of 1927, according to advices just transmitted to Bankers Trust Co., of New York, by its British information service. Of the total amount consumed 8,226,000 bales were American cotton, 2,303,000 bales East Indian cotton, 1,969,000 sundry kinds of cotton, and 489,000 bales were Egyptian cotton. There was an increase in the total consumption of 258,000 bales over 1927 half year—803,000 additional bales of American cotton consumed, 2,000 additional of Egyptian cotton, while the consumption of East Indian cotton suffered a decrease of 515,000 bales, and that of sundries a decrease of 32,000 bales.

On January 31, 1928, total world's mill stocks of all kinds of cotton amounted to 4,882,000 bales, as against 4,755,000 bales on January 31, 1927, and 4,648,000 bales on January 31, 1926, or a stock larger by 127,000 and 234,000 respectively. However, while mill stocks of all kinds of cotton on January 31, 1928, were larger than they were at the same time in 1927, stocks of American cotton were 115,000 smaller than they were at the earlier date. Various authorities assert that the world's consumption of American cotton so far this season has been on a bigger scale than last year, but the actual "takings" have been well below the figures for the season 1927-28. It is stated that world's consumption figures emphasize the necessity of an American crop of not less than 15,000,000 bales to prevent the reserve supplies being again encroached upon during the coming season.

At the end of January the total estimated number of spinning spindles was 164,979,000 as compared with 164,597,000 at the same time in 1927. Of this total 63,507,000 were mule spindles and 101,472,000 were ring spindles; in January, 1927, there were 63,927,000 mule spindles and 100,670,000 ring spindles. In addition to these spinning spindles, there were in the course of construction on January 31, 1928, 1,145,000 spindles. Of the total number of spindles in operation, 104,196,000 were in Europe, Great Britain having more than 50 per cent of the total with 57,101,000; in America there were 40,946,000, of which the United States had 36,349,000; in Asia there were 18,294,000, of which India had 8,703,000; and there were 1,543,000 miscellaneous spindles in operation.

Finds Need For Curtailment

The volume for the week has been large, but prices have been unsatisfactory, one of the largest cotton goods houses advised its customers. The business has been entirely in gray goods and chiefly in print cloths. There has been little in colored goods.

"Gray goods sales, however," the firm said, "have been more than 60 per cent in excess of production for

the week, placing our total sales at 30 per cent in excess of production. This has been the largest week we have had on gray goods since the middle of February. Buyers began to come into the market a week ago when 38½-inch 64x60s had reached 7½c and they showed a readiness to buy freely of this and other print cloth constructions. Our sales were made almost entirely for June delivery.

"We heard that some of our competitors were accepting July and even August deliveries at current prices, but we were more inclined to confine our sales to nearby. The demand finally worked into a few of the sheeting constructions, but during the last twenty-four hours it has shown signs of falling off and the near future is again uncertain.

"The mills feel that the necessity for curtailment is as great if not greater now than it has been at any time during the last six months, and further steps are likely to be taken toward cutting off surplus production.

"Again export demand plays a prominent part in our sales of colored goods—30 per cent of all colored goods sales for the week of export.

"We are convinced that stocks of merchandise in the hands of cutters, manufacturers and dealers generally are comparatively low, but, on the other hand, there is nothing that would lead to any belief that the present hand-to-mouth buying methods were likely to be changed in the near future. Unless the country should become convinced of a really short cotton crop, and it is much too early to draw such conclusions at the present time, hand-to-mouth buying is likely to stay with us for a considerable length of time.

"Chain stores and mail order houses had a better business in May than in April. Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s sales for May showed an increase of 2 1/2 per cent, Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s an increase of 15 per cent, F. W. Woolworth's an increase of 10 per cent."

Engineers to Meet in Greenville

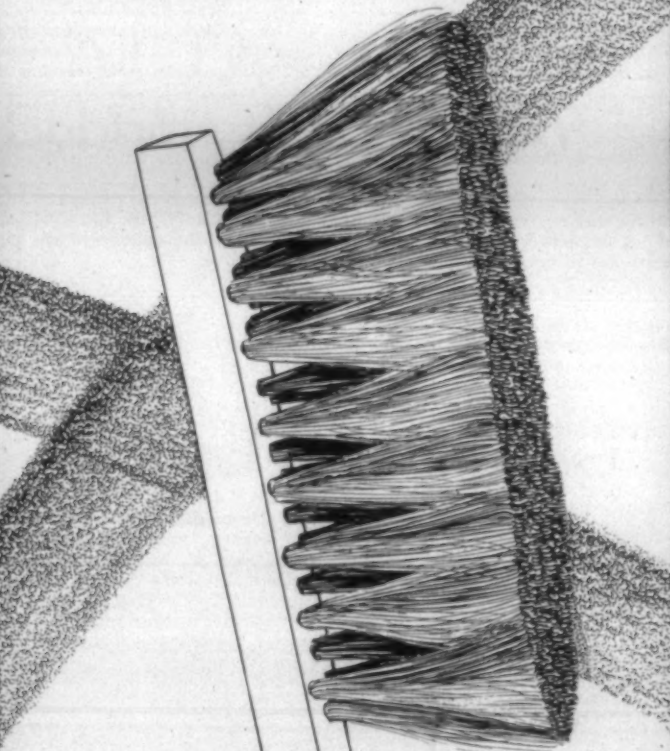
The second national meeting of the Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be held in Greenville, S. C., on October 17, next. The meeting will be a one day affair along the same general lines of the first national meeting held in Boston last month, with a technical session in the morning, a plant visit in the afternoon and a dinner in the evening. It will be held during the week of the Textile Machinery Exposition.

James W. Cox, Jr., of New York City, chairman of the division, is in general charge of arrangements, with E. R. Stall, of Greenville, a member of the Textile Executive Committee, in charge of all local matters.

Ranlo, N. C.—R. C. Veach has opened a textile school at night in the Priscilla Spinning Company for overseers and section men of the Ranlo Mill, Rex Spinning Company.

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Inevitable Period Of Prosperity

THE population of the United States increases 1,500,000 per year and that of the world is estimated to gain about 20,000,000 each twelve months.

The total of cotton spindles in the world has decreased since 1920 and there is much evidence that new spindles added in the next few years will not equal those that will be discarded.

In spite of statements to the contrary the per capita consumption of cotton goods is steadily increasing instead of decreasing.

It seems to us that if the steadily increasing population of the world can be supplied by a steadily decreasing number of spindles there is something wrong with the laws of economics.

In our opinion a period of prosperity for the cotton manufacturing industry is inevitable.

We can not say when it is coming but buyers of cotton goods who have abused their source of supply will in the end pay for such abuse.

In the midst of this period of pessimism and gloom very little attention will be paid to this prediction, but we are firmly convinced that increased population can not be supplied with a decrease in spindles.

This is a period in which the equipment of mills should be brought to a high point of efficiency in order to take full advantage of tomorrow.

Harris On Night Work

IN order to impress upon our readers the position of George S. Harris, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, upon the question of night work we are reprinting the following extract

from his address as made at the recent Richmond meeting:

"In addition to having built a few new mills, we have rushed blindly into double production with night operation, glutting our markets; and when these markets began to feel an over dose and hesitate we attempted to force them through price cutting, only to find that in so doing, we not only did not increase sales, but reduced our market operations still further, by discouraging all buying.

"I wonder how long we must continue this practice before we learn the futility of it. Hasn't our experience this year been sufficient to prove conclusively that we, as the chief executives of one of our great industries, completely failed to function properly? Have we made any real concerted effort to meet our responsibility to our labor, to our trade, or to the public? Isn't it true that through our ruthless price cutting, we have been the direct cause of our trade suffering tremendous losses in inventory shrinkage?

"In pricing cotton goods, I say it is the duty of mill and merchant to make the price as low as possible, consistent with a sound policy as to our obligations to labor and capital; but the moment one permits a price to below a sound level, he fails in his obligations to the public, and as a 'deficiteer' (a man who 'persistently offers and sells goods at or below cost'), he is more dangerous to our social organization than a profiteer."

The "In and Out" Position

IN the Daily News Record we note the following comment:

Export converters held a conference this week with leading representatives of the cotton mill industry and discussed with a marked degree of frankness some of the vital phases of our foreign trade, placing particular emphasis upon the past weaknesses in the American handling of this business. It is understood that the meeting was in the nature of a prelude to an intensive study of export possibilities by the mill interests. Several merchants remarked that they were very favorably impressed with the open-mindedness that was displayed and that they consider the outlook promising for more constructive action than has been taken heretofore by manufacturers in connection with exports. On the part of the manufacturing interests,

there was complaint that too many of the American cotton mills are prone to take an "in and out" attitude in regard to exports. If we are ever to build up a strong, steady foreign business, it is necessary, too, that we give it the same consistent attention that is devoted to home business.

The last paragraph gives very tersely the trouble with the cotton goods export business of this country.

Cotton mills today would welcome export business, but the very minute there is more profit in domestic business, they would refuse to consider any export order.

Exports can not be established on any "in and out" basis as merchants abroad are not going to do business with mills which can not be depended upon for a steady supply of goods.

The greatest single step that could be taken to reestablish prosperity in cotton manufacturing in the United States would be the establishment of a great export corporation to which mills assigned a definite portion of their production for a definite number of years irrespective of the relation of prices at home and abroad.

Cotton Textile Merchants Statistics

BASED upon data from twenty-three groups and representing more than 300 different classifications of standard cotton goods which comprise a large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York have given out the following summary for May, 1928:

Production, yards	349,325,000
Sales, yards	269,845,000
Ratio of sales to production, per cent	77.2
Shipments, yards	326,244,000
Ratio of shipments to production, per cent	93.4
Stocks on hand May 1, yards	418,427,000
Stock on hand May 31, yards	441,508,000
Change in stocks, increase per cent	5.5
Unfilled orders May 1, yards	362,044,000
Unfilled orders May 31, yards	305,645,000
Change in unfilled orders, decrease, per cent	15.6

In considering these statistics, consideration should be given to the fact that they are for a five week period and that although production in May was 349,325,000 yards as against 286,005,000 in April and 358,025,000 in March, the weekly production was slightly less than for either of these months.

The encouraging feature was the shipment of 326,244,000 yards, as against 232,665,000 in May, 1927.

This would seem to indicate that goods are going into consumption although very few advance orders are being placed.

The amount of goods being consumed is far more important than the amount of goods bought in any specified period, because consumption will in the end determine the amount of goods to be bought.

Production during May, even though it covers a five-week period was larger than it should have been.

In our opinion the use and consumption of cotton goods is proceeding at a very good rate and if mills would meet restricted buying with restricted production, the buyers would soon find that restriction of buying would in the end prove costly and they would seek to encourage steady production by buying steadily.

Brilliant Merchandising

A RECENT letter from a New York commission house to one of mills they represented contained the following paragraph:

Mr. _____, of the _____ Mills, was in to see us Monday and Tuesday. He said he was selling his 4.00 sheeting at 8½ cents (34.00), the 3.75's at 9 cents (33.75), and his 4.25's at 8 cents (34.00), and that his commission house sold his June production at 8½ cents. He seemed to be very well satisfied with these prices.

Here we have an example of the brilliant merchandizing tactics of Southern mill men.

A mill manager not only accepts prices that are unreasonably low and which are known to be unprofitable but he goes about the New York cotton goods market telling commission houses, other than his own, about his sales so that they could use them as arguments in getting, the mills they represent, to accept lower prices. It will be noted that he called not only Monday but again on Tuesday.

In connection with this story, it is fair to state that the mill man in question is not regarded as very strong and that he has never been successful with any mill he has managed.

The Boll Weevil

Boll weevils are beginning to make their appearance in Orangeburg county, according to reports of the farm agent of that county, who is giving the farmers some wholesome advice, who says: "Where as many as 20 or 25 weevils are being found per acre on cotton that is putting on squares it is recommended that poisoning be done immediately. Either the liquid 1-1-1 mixture or dry calcium of arsenate may be used, but the former is preferable." He describes in detail in the Times-Democrat just how these poisons are mixed and applied.

The time to fight the weevil is when he makes his appearance as the new crop begins its first stage of development, and as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, the way to keep this pest from destroying the cotton is to keep the plant and stalk supplied with poison.

Spartanburg county for the past several years has not suffered to any great extent from weevil infestation, but the territory is certainly not immune from the ravages of the insect. Keep a watch out for the weevil, and be prepared to scatter poison on the growing crop.

—Spartanburg Herald.

Personal News

Sol Stutz is to be treasurer of the Clinton Silk Mills, Clinton, S. C.

W. J. Hadfield has been elected president of the Clinton Silk Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Fred Newmark is president of the Southern Silk Garment Company, a new company at Martinsville, Va.

W. R. Goodwin has become overseer of night weaving at the Consolidated Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga.

J. M. Burrows has resigned as overseer of night weaving at the Consolidated Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga.

C. A. Granger has been appointed superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville.

W. R. Rollinson, New York, is president and treasurer of the Rollinson Mills, Inc., which will erect a new plush and velour mill at Rocky Mount, N. C.

K. D. Battle, of Rocky Mount, N. C., has been elected vice-president of the Rollinson Mills, Inc., which are to build a new weave mill in Rocky Mount, N. C.

Ashley Jenkins and A. L. Patterson will be in charge of the full-fashioned department to be installed at the Lillian Knitting Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

J. M. Newton has resigned as overseer spinning at the Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., to become second hand in No. 1 spinning at the Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala.

J. C. Harper, who has been manager of the Greenville Belting Company, Greenville, S. C., died suddenly at his home there. He is succeeded by Jake Slaughter.

Chas. A. Cannon, head of the Cannon group of mills and J. Lee Robinson, prominent mill executive of Gastonia, have been elected to the Board of Trustees of Davidson College.

Wilson E. Garrison, son of M. E. Garrison, superintendent of the Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., was graduated with high honors from Washington and Lee University last week.

W. Earl Crenshaw has resigned his position with Boger & Crawford Spinning Mills at Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a position as superintendent of Melville Spinning Company, Lincolnton.

H. C. Lomax, overseer the cloth room, and J. A. Burt, overseer spinning, Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss., were pleasant callers at this office Thursday. They are taking their vacation and were going to Blowing Rock and other points of interest in the mountains before returning home.

Wm. J. Vereen, president of the Moultrie Mills, Moultrie, Ga., president of the Moultrie Banking Company, and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, has been elected president of the Georgia Banking Association.

J. A. Shinn, his wife and son, J. A. Jr., of Sylacauga, Ala., are visiting relatives and friends in Charlotte. For a number of years Mr. Shinn was superintendent of the mills at Sylacauga, Ala., but more recently was connected with the mills at Tupelo, Miss.

Lloyd Ott has resigned as overseer carding at the Warrenton plant of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Warrenton, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Clinton Mills, Clinton, S. C. He has been connected with the Graniteville Manufacturing Company for 25 years, being overseer of carding for 12 years.

Textile Graduates Secure Positions

Every member of this years graduating class at the Textile School of North Carolina State College has been placed in a textile position. The names of the young men and their location follow:

E. B. Armstrong, Armstrong Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. C. Cobb, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

J. B. Dunn, Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. M. Dunn, Stafford Company, Charlotte, N. C.

J. O. Foil, Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, N. C.

B. G. Groves, Lowell, N. C.

D. A. Gryder, Southern Dyeing Company, Burlington, N. C.

B. B. Howard, Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.

Z. B. Mangum, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

T. H. Nelson, Scholarship at N. C. State College to pursue special work in weaving and designing.

R. H. Ratchford, Armstrong Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

C. A. Ridenhour, China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C.

J. H. Warlick, Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, Granite Falls, N. C.

F. M. Williams, Burlington Mill, Burlington, N. C.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Isaac Andrews, president of the Andrews Reed Loom and Harness Works of this city and head of the corporation recently organized in Spartanburg to manufacture looms for cotton mills, has donated the sum of \$20,000 toward the construction of a modern gymnasium at Wofford College, leading Methodist institution of this section of the South, located in Spartanburg. The donation is conditional on the college and its friends raising \$10,000.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Athens, Ala.—The Volunteer Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., have plans for an addition to the local plant, the Wellman Cotton Mills.

Rocky Mount, N. C. — The Rocky Mount Cotton Mills are to construct an additional mill unit for manufacturing its waste yarns into cord and other products.

High Point, N. C. — The Stehli Silks Corp., recently completed the installation of 42 additional looms for the manufacture of high grade dress silk fabrics.

Valdese, N. C.—The Valdese Hosiery Mills are to install four additional 20 and 24 section full fashioned knitting machines which have been purchased from Alfred Hoffman, Inc., West New York, N. J.

Dyersburg, Tenn. — The Ardian Knitting Mills expect to let contract about June 30 for the main unit of the mill they are to erect here, and also for boiler house, 2 warehouses, the work to cost about \$350,000. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Hart Cotton Mills have let contract for an automatic sprinkler system to Crawford & Slaton, Charlotte, for a 50,000-gallon steel tank to R. D. Cole, Newnan, Ga. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, are the engineers.

Martinsville, Va.—The Southern Silk Garment Corp., has been organized here and expects to operate a plant to make silk and rayon garments. The building formerly occupied by the Brown Tobacco Company has been leased. Fred Newmark, 7 West 18th street, New York, is president.

Clinton, S. C. — The Clinton Silk Mills have purchased a site and expect to begin construction of the mill within a short time. The building will be 100x200 feet, one story.

W. J. Hadfield has been elected president of the company, Sol Stutz, treasurer and Jack H. Young, vice-president.

Albemarle, N. C.—The contract for the new addition of the Lillian Knitting Mills Company has been awarded to D. A. Holbrooks, local contractor, and work will be started at once.

It will be recalled that a decision was recently reached to increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$250,000 to put in a full fashioned department for the manufacture of full-fashioned silk hosiery. New full-fashioned machines have already been ordered and will be shipped as soon as the plant has been completed.

The new department will be in charge of Ashley Jenkins and A. L. Patterson.



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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Charlotte, N. C.—The Androscroggin Mills, of Lewiston, Me., which have voted to liquidate the present corporation, will likely establish a bag plant of 256 looms in the South.

Shannon, Ga.—Stockholders of the Brighton Mills, in meeting in Clifton, N. J., voted to move the equipment of the plant near to a site adjacent the Southern Brighton Mills here. It is understood that plans for erecting a new mill building are to be prepared soon.

Greenville, S. C. — The Renfrew plant of the Brandon Corp., now being built near Travelers' Rest at a cost of \$780,000 will be finished and installation of equipment begun about the last of June or first part of July, it was announced. The warehouse, boiler room and other smaller units of the plant have already been completed.

The two main buildings, the weave shed and the bleachery, will not be finished before the last of June or first of July. Immediately upon their completion installation of the machinery will begin it is expected.

Present indications are that the plant will be ready for operations early in September.

Chester, S. C.—Seven hundred and fifty wide sheeting looms are said to have been bought by one of Col. Leroy Spring's cotton mills from the Lowell, Mass., branch of the New England Southern Cotton Mills. The information received here did not say which plant bought them. They were not bought for either of the two plants at Chester, it was understood. Since the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company at Fort Mill, S. C., is the only one of his plants making wide sheeting, if the looms were purchased as per the reports, they must have been for that plant, unless Colonel Springs plans to make wide sheeting in some of his other mills. None of his officials in Chester knew of the purchase.

Gaffney, S. C.—Pouring of concrete for the foundation of the new mill at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, which will replace the old building known as mill No. 1 began Monday.

The foundations for a slasher mill connecting on to the new mill have already been laid and brick work was begun Wednesday. The slasher mill will be a one-story structure 40 by 135 feet in size.

Engineers Wednesday visited the site and made plans for the slasher room and additional improvements to be included in the general improvement program connection with the new mill which will bring the total building costs to approximately \$200,000, according to an estimate given by Walter S. Montgomery, Jr.,

treasurer and manager of the company.

When the excavating and other preliminary steps have been completed, the brick and structural work on the new building will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Actual completion of the building ready for the installation of machinery is expected by November 1.

The new mill will be of steel construction, 113 by 283 1-2 feet in size, and will be three stories in height with basement. While it will be larger in size than the old mill it replaces, it is estimated that the capacity will not be greater.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Rollinson Mills, Inc., has completed its organization and signed the contract for the construction of a new plush and velour manufacturing plant. The capital stock, \$200,000, common and preferred, has been subscribed in full, payable in cash at par. The executive offices of the corporation are at 41 Union Square, New York City. W. R. Rollinson is president and treasurer and P. C. Kremers vice-president and general manager. K. D. Battle, of Rocky Mount, is also a vice-president, and W. O. Rollinson is secretary. All these officials, with the exception of Mr. Battle, live in New York City.

D. J. Rose & Son, of Rocky Mount, have been awarded the contract for the factory building, which will be completed around August 1. This building is the first unit of the company's proposed building program, and will employ approximately 120 operatives with corresponding increase as the business expands.

Goldville, S. C. — Joanna Cotton Mills, will be doubled in size through addition of 35,112 spindles, brought from New England, as reported last week. The spindles, with other equipment, will come from Lowell, Mass., where Joanna Mills recently purchased the plant of the New England Southern Cotton Mills. The Goldville plant now has approximately 33,000 spindles.

It is expected that a large number of employees' houses will be constructed to care for additional help.

The mill building will be enlarged to make room for the new spindles. Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Spartanburg, are architects for the job. Work on the addition will be rushed.

With the new spindles in place, Laurens county's textile rank will advance to six in the State, surpassed only by Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union and York counties.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Plans for a new weave room at Drayton Mills to cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000 have been drawn and approved, and construction is expected to begin soon, B. W. Montgomery, president announced.

The addition, which will be 540 by 200 feet, will be built on a lot between the present mill and Carney street.

Construction of the new weave room will more than double the capacity and floor space of the Drayton Mills plant, plans drawn up

Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers in charge of operations, show. There will be a floor space of approximately 223,000 square feet. The present building, which is 400 by 125 feet, contains 800 looms and has a floor space of approximately 150,000 square feet.

The new weave room will consist of one story and basement except on the east section, where a cloth room 90 by 200 feet, will be built. This room will be built above the weave room, making the building three stories high on the east end.

The building will be of brick-steel construction with steel window sash and a roof of the saw-tooth type. The roof sash, running the full length of the building with the exception of the cloth room, and the sash on the north side of the

building will be standard roof and wall sash.

In the lighting arrangements provided in the architects' plans, the roof of the weave room will admit only light from the north side, keeping out excessive heat in the summer. The windows on the south side of the building will be used only for ventilation.

Bay spacing in the building will be 27 feet by 30 feet, and the roof will be supported on H-sections made of steel columns.

The roof will be insulated with cork to reduce heat in summer and to prevent condensation of atmospheric moisture in the winter.

Maple top floors will be used throughout the new plant.

The new weave room will be slightly lower than the present

building. A covered steel bridge, 180 feet long, will connect with the second floor of the present building and an elevator tower on the roof of the weave room.

Cabarrus Mills Win Suit

Newark, N. J.—A verdict for the plaintiff of \$22,460.43 was returned in a suit of Cabarrus Cotton Mills, of Kannapolis, N. C., against Murray Ruben Co., Trenton, on trial before Judge Clark and a jury in Federal Court here, in which the plaintiff asked \$28,000, representing the difference between cost and sale price of cotton fabric alleged to have been delivered. The amount returned included interest.

The complaint charged that in August, 1925, a contract was entered into by which the plaintiff was to sell the defendant 500,000 pounds of cotton fabric to be delivered at the rate of 50,000 pounds a month, and for which the defendant was to pay 44 cents a pound. It was alleged that on March 24, 1927, the plaintiff notified the defendant that it had defaulted in the contract.

The jury took under consideration whether conferences that took place in May, 1927, in Atlantic City and New York between C. Edward Murray, of the defendant company, and officials of the plaintiff company acted as waivers of a breach of contract that was alleged to have occurred in 1927. The principal witness for the defense was Mr. Murray. Considerable testimony was given as the different types of fabric, it being the contention of the defendant that an amended contract was entered into subsequent to the original, providing for a different type of fabric. The plaintiff contended, however, that if there was a new contract, that also was breached.

Goods Production Exceeds Sales

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York made public its statistical report on the production and sale of standard cotton cloth during May. The report covers a period of five weeks.

Production during the month amounted to 349,325,000 yards. Sales were 269,845,000 yards, or 77.2 per cent of production. Shipments amounted to 326,244,000 yards, or 93.4 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 441,508,000 yards, compared with 418,427,000 yards on May 1st.

Unfilled orders on May 31st amounted to 305,645,000 yards, as against 362,044,000 yards on May 1st.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of cotton goods are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. They represent upwards of 300 different classifications of standard cotton goods and comprise a large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.



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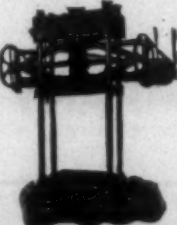
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Sees War Among Rayon Producers

"The rayon industry seems faced with two possibilities, world cartelization or a war between viscose and acetate producers," states a London report to Dow, Jones Company. It apparently coincides with a substantially similar survey just completed and issued by the British Department Committee appointed in 1924 under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour to inquire into conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce, with special reference to the export trade. This survey of over 300 pages, embracing rayon, cotton and wool, is available at the British Stationery Office.

"On one side," the report continues, "is the great international group, mainly concerned with viscose production, headed by Courtaulds, Glanzstoff and Snia Viscosa, with whom the Loewenstein interests are working harmoniously. On the other is the Dreyfus group, comprising British, American and Canadian Celanese, the chief producers of acetate silk."

"Loewenstein's group at one time was associated with Dreyfus-Clavel interests but has severed its connection. Reports that Loewenstein and Dreyfus have settled their differences are said to be without foundation and for the time being, therefore, formation of a world rayon cartel is postponed.

Viscose Output 85 Per Cent.

"By reason of the comparative price stability of raw materials employed, few industries are better situated for forming world selling agreements. As regards viscose production this objective already has been largely obtained. At the moment viscose production constitutes more than 85 per cent of the world output and by reason of its cheapness, ease of manufacture, and the comparatively old established nature of the big producers, stands in a dominating position.

"The three other processes, nitro cellulose, cellulose acetate, and cuprammonium, are as yet in their infancy but remarkable strides recently have been made by the acetate process. Acetate rayon approaches more nearly to real silk

than viscose products, and if it can be cheapened it will become a more serious rival in the future. British Celanese claims exclusive rights to the acetate process but this is disputed.

"The Tubize Company of Belgium already has been successful in an arbitration on its patent rights to produce acetate rayon in Belgium, France, Italy, Poland, Germany, Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia. The Dreyfus-Clavel group threatens, however, to take the dispute to the courts. In the meantime the Tubize Company is manufacturing acetate rayon in both Belgium and France and the Givet French group also has established an acetate factory, whose patents have been acquired by du Ponts in America. Courtaulds is also manufacturing acetate silk.

Courtaulds Position.

"The ramifications of the Courtaulds-Glanzstoff-Snia group are intricate and worldwide. Courtaulds with a capital of £24,000,000, besides controlling American Viscose and other subsidiaries in Canada, France and India, making it the largest producer of viscose in the world, also has an interest in the Soieries

de Strasburg, itself a center of world wide producers. Recently, too, Courtaulds has entered into a trade agreement with the Dutch Enka. Holland's largest producer of viscose, which has an American subsidiary.

"Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken of Elberfeld, which has just increased its capital to 75,000,000 marks, is responsible for half Germany's total output of rayon. It is also a member of the German Viscose consortium which controls 95 per cent of that country's rayon output. Glanzstoff, too, controls the Bemberg Co., the leading producer of cuprammonium rayon, and both Glanzstoff and Bemberg have American subsidiaries. Connection with the great German dyestuffs combine was made last year when Glanzstoff, in conjunction with I. G. Farben, founded an acetate silk factory. I. G. Farben also owns factories of its own for production of Viscose and cuprammonium rayon.

"The French rayon industry which is largely controlled by the Comptoir group and has kept free of international cartels for the most part, is linked with Glanzstoff through the

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Celta Co. and to Bemberg through the Cupro Textile Co. Glanzstoff also has taken a share interest in the Dutch Enka. Finally Courtaulds and Glanzstoff together have taken an interest in the new Lillienfeld process and set up a joint factor in Germany. The viscose yarn produced by this process is said to be of a finer quality than any other yet produced and is likely to revolutionize viscose production.

"Snia Viscosa, with a capital of 1,000,000,000 lire or more than half the total capital of all Italian rayon companies, produces more than half of Italy's output of rayon. It has large interests in another group, Varedo, and also has interests in America, Poland and Rumania.

"A further linking up of the various groups and of other concerns has been effected by Alfred Loewenstein through the medium of the International Holding & Investment Co. This company holds 48.8 per cent of the voting rights of the Belgian Tubize Co., which manufactures by nitro-cellulose, acetate and viscose processes and has a capital of 125,000,000 francs. International Holding also owns 14 per cent of Glanzstoff's capital, 10½ per cent of Bemberg, a controlling interest in Dutch Breda, and a holding in Polish Tomarzew.

"Together with a French group, International Holding recently has formed a holding company called Societe Financiere Internationale de la Soie Artificielle to take interests in French rayon companies and to develop subsidiaries. This company recently increased its capital to 230,000,000 francs from 40,000,000. According to a recent statement by Loewenstein total interests of his group in rayon companies amounted to \$41,000,000.

"World output of rayon in 1927 was estimated at 268,800,000 pounds. Estimated production of the three groups mentioned is indicated as follows:

	Pounds
Courtaulds	150,528,900
International Holding	10,299,520
Celanese	8,960,000

"Prospects for the future of the rayon industry, if an amicable agreement can be arrived at by the competing groups, are bright. Consumption is still ahead of production and demand shows no signs of saturation. World rayon production

New Picking System At Pilgrim Mills

(Continued from Page 19)

located in the midst of the Fall River grave yard has made a profit every year and in most years pays an extra dividend furnishes food for thought.

They, although built in 1916, are selling their cards to Southern mills and installing new cards.

When they found that shops had produced improved pickers they sold their eight unit four operative equipment and installed a three unit two operative equipment which produced far better laps.

I left Fall River feeling more than ever that brains are an important factor in cotton manufacturers' success, both North and South.

I drove back to Providence in time to attend a meeting of the Rotary Club of Providence, as the guest of J. E. Hull, of the Victor Ring Traveler Co., and then left for Boston.

Good Market for Tub Silks

The Spun Silk Research Committee has recently made an investigation of the tub silk market in which dress buyers, silk buyers and merchandise managers of representative department stores in fourteen States were interviewed, as well as wholesale distributors, mail order houses and garment manufacturers. The investigation indicates that tub silk is used quite extensively in women's and children's summer dresses, and that its use for nurses' uniforms, maid's uniforms, men's underwear, women's shorts, children's middie blouses and other garments is increasing.

The committee reports that tub silk prints produced by a new method of printing and with a new type of patterns, shown this year for the first time, are meeting with great success. The fact that the concern sponsoring these tub silk prints is constantly oversold, indicates that there is a large market for tub silk prints of attractive design, properly finished and fast in color.

As a result of the research done, the following recommendations are being made to weavers and converters of tub silk for the purpose of strengthening and increasing their market:

1. That every effort be made to keep the quality of tub silk to a high standard.
2. That only standard constructions be used.
3. That tub silk be offered only in fast colors and good finish.
4. That greater attention be given to styling and that a wider variety of tub silk patterns be offered.
5. That tub silk be woven in the 36-inch width rather than the 32-inch.
6. That the name "tub silk" be dropped and a new, interesting name for the fabric adopted.

The last noted recommendation arises from the fact that although tub silk is the name of a specific silk construction, the term has long been applied to a wide variety of washable silk fabrics. At present, silk buyers and garment buyers, as well as consumers, are in the habit of referring to washable radiums, silk broadcloth, pongee, shantung, and even washable crepes as "tub silk." For this reason it is deemed advisable to drop the name "tub silk" as applied to that construction and to recommend that manufacturers adopt new names for their various tub silk fabrics.

The Spun Silk Research Committee is establishing a permanent show-room in connection with its offices at 386 Fourth avenue, New York. In this show-room the spun silk fabrics of various weavers and converters will be displayed and garments made from spun silk fabrics will be shown.

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Scrooping Rayon

(Continued from Page 20)

acid bath will put it right; if it contains too much acidity, a quick run through a beck containing pure water will remove sufficient to bring it to the standard.

It is very necessary that all the details of the test should be performed in exactly the same way every time, as soon as a definite line of action has been decided upon. Considerable variations would be noted if the time of working in the soda were cut short, for instance.

As regards the weight of fabric and the quantity of soda solution used, it was found that varying these did not give much difference in number of cubic centimetres of scroop found, when reduced to a common level, but for the sake of eliminating all possible sources of error it is preferable to keep the conditions of the test the same in every case.—Textile Manufacturer.

Plain and Roller Bearings On Looms

(Continued from Page 17)

eral upkeep and systematic lubrication. These favorable conditions have an important bearing on the possible power savings.

The following factors all contribute largely to the authenticity of the results under the conditions as outlined:

1. Duration of test
2. Number of looms operated
3. Elimination of variable factors and uniformity of conditions
4. Close observation of all looms for all stoppages for any cause.

Conclusions

In view of the above factors and the marked consistency of all observations throughout the test, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1.—The production gain of 1.71 per cent obtained for group B results directly from the use of the roller bearings, through effecting easier and smoother-running looms and thus reducing the stoppage time for repairs, replacements, and the normal operations incident to weaving. The commercial value of the increased production varies so widely in different plants that no attempt will be made by the author to present definite cost data in this paper.

2.—The material reduction of maintenance cost must be directly attributable to the application of roller bearings, through the partial elimination of the shocks incident to loom operation, particularly in connection with the pick motion.

3.—The net power saving shown (3.6 per cent), while not large, is creditable in view of the limited bearing application and generally excellent condition of the looms with plain bearings. Power saving must always be considered secondary to the gain in production and the reduction of maintenance costs. The value of this power saving will vary in different localities with the cost of power and this paper.

It should be noted that these tests

were made in a modern textile mill of the highest type and one widely known for its efficiency. Larger production gains and increased savings in power and maintenance costs could undoubtedly be shown in the textile mill of average efficiency.

"Cotton Mills Belong in Cotton Fields"

Greenwood, S. C.—The cotton textile industry belongs in the cotton fields and located there will do much to solve the problems brought to Southern communities by the ravages of cotton pests, crop failures and other factors, in the opinion of James C. Self, president of the Greenwood Cotton Mills.

Mr. Self, the farm boy who became a textile manufacturer and whose company operates two of South Carolina's largest cotton mills, is employing many of his old neighbors and is credited with playing a large part in the rehabilitation of the devastated boll weevil section.

"Manufacturing is moving South for several reasons," Self told the Associated Press. "We have extensive water power here and we have virtually no labor problem.

"Take this mill, for instance. We employ people who represent the solid farmer stock. Many of them were failures at farming when the boll weevil and higher production costs reached them. I have in this mill many of my old neighbors in the country. They are now making a good living and their children are given opportunities their parents were unable to obtain.

"We build schools and churches for them. The cost is defrayed out of company funds, and these buildings are free to them as long as they wish to take advantage of them. Teachers are furnished by the county, but the school buildings are our own.

"To encourage the men who still are carrying on farming operations we have sponsored along with the banks, a better cotton growing campaign. We provide seed so the farmers may grow in the fields of this county the length of cotton staple required in our mills.

"The benefits from this campaign will affect everyone in the section. We will save long freight hauls from other States and the farmers will receive a premium for their staple. This premium varies, but often it is as much as two cents a pound over the market."

Pointing to the mill villages over which his company has exercised a benevolent policy, Mr. Self explained that the houses were furnished with modern plumbing and other fixtures and rented at \$1 per month per room. The return on the investment has grown through contented workmen.

"Our labor is different from that in the North in many ways other than derivation," he added. "It has proved itself immune to radical influences. Ten years ago a labor organizer was run off the property by irritated villagers who had been asked to combine for their rights.

"A glance at our workmen and their families will indicate how they are faring under our system. They are well fed, have home comforts. Nearly all own automobiles. The women wear silk stockings and have good clothing. Hours are reasonable and wages as consistently high as practicable.

"We are not bothered with an influx of Northern textile labor. The home supply meets our needs and we do not care for the immigrant and his low living standards."

New Hand Control Switch Mounts on Any Starter

For application where it is desirable to control a magnetic switch at the switch itself, the General Electric Company has designed two small control switches. These may be mounted in the knockouts of the enclosing case of any starter and are held rigidly in place by a conduit bushing which forms part of the switch.

One type, bearing the designation SY-103-A, is a maintaining-contact type whose action is similar to a single-pole, double-throw switch. It is provided with three positions, "Hand," "Off" and "Automatic." The most general application of this switch is expected to be in connection with refrigerating machines controlled by thermostats, but it can also be used where float switches, pressure governors, etc., are used in the same manner as a thermostat in various applications. When the operating lever of this switch is in the "Automatic" position, the thermostat, float switch or governor controls the machine. On the "Hand" position the machine runs continuously, and in the "Off" position the control circuit is opened.

The second type of switch bears the designation SY-104-A and is a two-position, momentary-contact switch provided with the positions "Start" and "Stop." This is the equivalent of the usual push-button station of the same marking. It is most applicable where starting and stopping of the motor is necessary at the magnetic switch itself.

Both switches are equipped with leads ready to wire and have sufficient capacity to handle any magnetic starter up to 75 amperes capacity. The new switches can be used on 600-volt circuits with safety, as their insulation is designed for maximum safety to the operator.

Expert Emphasizes Cotton Mill Needs

Washington, D. C. — Failure of cotton producers to take cognizance of the mill requirements in their own respective localities, necessitating the operators to depend upon more distant production of desired staple length and quality, is the subject of a discussion by Dr. B. Youngblood, a cotton expert employed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The total mill consumption of cotton in Georgia is about equal to its total product, yet Georgia mills go

out of the State for a great deal of cotton. Dr. Youngblood stated. Late last year, with W. B. Lanham, another cotton specialist, he made a survey of certain of the producing-consuming sections. The Department of Agriculture has been for years endeavoring to instill in the cotton planters a knowledge of the need not only for producing better qualities of cotton but staple that meets the textile manufacturing wants in their own States.

Opportunity for Georgia.

Although 78.03 per cent of the cotton ginned in Georgia up to November 1, 1927, was seven-eighths of an inch in length, only 24.81 per cent of the mill consumption of that State for the year ended August 1, 1927, was of that length, he continued. Although the production of fifteen-sixteenths inch cotton amounted to 16.2 per cent of the total production in Georgia, 52.77 per cent of the total mill consumption of that State was fifteen-sixteenths inch in length. Although only 4.09 per cent of the cotton ginned in Georgia was one inch or more in length, 22.42 per cent of the cotton consumed by the mills in that State was found to be one inch or more in length.

"This consumption clearly shows that although Georgia produces a great deal more of the shorter lengths, seven-eighths inch and under, than is consumed in that State, it produces a great deal less cotton of fifteen-sixteenths inch and longer than it consumes," declared Dr. Youngblood. This suggests a decided opportunity in Georgia to improve staple lengths to the advantage of both growers and manufacturers.

Texas-Oklahoma Comparison.

"Since there is little consumption of cotton by mills in Texas it is impracticable to compare the proportion of the grades and staple lengths ginned in the area studied with mill consumption in that State. But it may not be out of place for the present purpose to compare the percentages of grades and staple lengths ginned in the Texas-Oklahoma area with the national demand percentages.

"Although American mills consume less than 1 per cent of cotton below seven-eighths of 1 inch in length, 14.31 per cent of the ginnings in the Texas-Oklahoma area studied was of this length. Although 38.43 per cent of the national consumption was fifteen-sixteenths of 1 inch in length, only 29.37 per cent of the cotton ginned in the Texas-Oklahoma area was of that length. Although 34.49 per cent of the national consumption was 1 inch to 1 1-32 inches in length, only 16.46 per cent of ginning in the Texas-Oklahoma area was of that length. Although 11.7 per cent of the national consumption was 1 1-16 inches and longer, only 1.92 per cent of the cotton ginned in the Texas-Oklahoma area up to November of the season 1927-28 was of those lengths. This indicates that the production of better staple lengths in the Texas-Oklahoma area is not proportionate to the national demand."

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CHARLOTTE
OVER TWENTY-THREE YEARS EXPERIENCE

Electrically Heated Forms Give Hosiery a Superior Finish

(Continued from Page 14)

that either side may be turned toward the operator. The operator can see what she is doing and it is possible to adjust the edge of the stocking to a ruled line on both sides.

A second advantage not possessed by the wood form is the possibility of sponging the stocking after it is on the form. This insures the elimination of all finger marks, and also by laying loose fibres, imparts a very desirable sheen to the finished goods.

The permanently mounted forms permit girls to be employed for

boarding. Not only are their wages lower, but as their touch is more delicate and hands softer, they do better work.

Electric heat makes low temperature drying possible. The standard electric forms are provided with special transformers so that four different temperatures may be obtained, according to the weight of goods being dried. The heating element in the electric form is wound that the greatest heat is produced on the foot and near the welt where the fabric is thickest, and less heat is employed on the ankle and leg. It is not necessary to bake the thinner parts in order to dry the foot and welt. As a result, hosiery boarded on electric forms is always soft and pleasant to the touch.



2. A swivel base permits the boarder to inspect and adjust both sides of the hose. (Photo: Courtesy of Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Textile Alumni Attend Commencement

The following alumni of the Textile School of North Carolina State College attended the commencement exercises of that institution at Raleigh, N. C., on June 4th and 5th:

L. R. Gilbert, treasurer and manager, Audrey Mills, Weldon, N. C., and president of the Southern Textile Association.

Maurice Hendrick, general superintendent, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

John W. Clark, president, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.

Arthur M. Dixon, vice-president, American Yarn and Processing Company, Mt. Holly, N. C.

C. E. Bailes, purchasing agent, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.

H. B. Summerall, designer, E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C.

D. C. Dunn of The Stafford Company, Charlotte, N. C., attended the commencement exercises at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. His son, J. M. Dunn, graduated with high honors in textile manufacturing.

Z. H. Mangum superintendent of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., attended the commencement exercises at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., on June 4 and 5. His son, Z. B. Mangum, graduated with high honors and was awarded the Students Medal given annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the most proficient student in the textile manufacturing course. Z. B. Mangum delivered the valedictory address to the class of 1928 and his excellent record was highly complimented by L. R. Gilbert, president of the Southern Textile Association, who presented the National Association medal.

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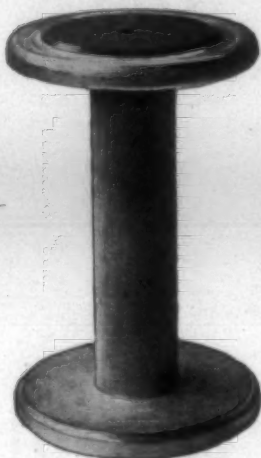
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Write us for further information on DU PONT TEXTILE CHEMICALS



Rayon and Real Silk Top-Beam Let-Off Mechanism

(Continued from Page 12)

be very light and constant. Furthermore, as the rayon or silk warp threads are usually floated over several ends of cotton filling, the tension on the warp threads must remain constant, that is, the tension on the warp threads must when the harness, through which the warp is drawn, goes down be the same as the tension on the warp threads when the harness remains up in weaving the float. The Hughes Warp Let-Off Mechanism is adapted to provide the necessary light and constant tension required when decorating cotton fabrics with rayon and silk, and the manner in which it operates may be stated to be as follows: The weight acting through levers 19 and 12 and the rod, 15 tensions the rayon or silk warp threads 23, and acting through the levers 19 and 1* tensions chain 6. The tension on the warp threads 23 and chain 6 may be regulated and controlled by adjusting the weight 21 along the length of the lever 19. Whenever the pull on the warp threads 23 is great enough to overcome the force of the weight 21, the warp threads will, by reason of their contact with rod 15, rock the lever 16 in and upward and rearward direction, with the result that the tension on the warp beam 4 is reduced, the weight 21 will increase the tension on the warp beam 4 by causing the lever 16 to move downwardly and forwardly. This operation of the warp let-off mechanism continues as long as the loom runs and the warp threads 23 are being unwound from the warp beam 4.

Although the let-off mechanism is shown and described in connection with a rayon or silk warp beam, it is to be understood that it may be used in connection with any and all warp beams for looms.

This mechanism is now being used 100 per cent in three of the leading fine goods mills in the South. And has proven most successful since it requires but one adjustment to run the entire warp off. In other words when the loom-fixer adjusts this mechanism to the warp that is being tied-on, no other daily adjustments are necessary.

Cannon Mills Have New Line of Sheets

Announcement of the entrance of the Cannon Mills into the business of manufacturing and merchandising a full line of cotton sheets in white and in five colors is made by Charles Cannon, president of the organization.

Unusual interest attaches to Mr. Cannon's statement, not only because of the decision of the famous towel house to add sheets to its lines, but for two almost revolutionary production and sales policies.

Heretofore, the general practice of sheet manufacturers has been to produce a sheet of one quality of a standard with which the manufacturer's brand was always associated. There have been isolated instances

where a manufacturer of sheets has made more than one grade of sheet, but, for the most part, the names of this and that sheet manufacturer of sheets has made more than one grade of sheet, but, for the most part, the names of this and that sheet manufacturer have meant one sheet of a constant standard quality.

Mr. Cannon announces that his organization will produce a full line of sheets from the finest grade that can possibly be produced, right through to the popularly-priced grades. This is the first departure from custom that makes Mr. Cannon's announcement of unusual interest and importance to the trade.

Colored Sheets Included.

The second feature of more than usual importance is his statement that each separate grade of Cannon sheets will be available in a choice of five colors. This recognition of the modern trend toward color in all types of merchandise is the most revolutionary trade announcement in this field for years.

Another novel feature of Mr. Cannon's announcement is the plan for the scenting his lavender lawn sheet, their highest grade sheet, with packages of Yardley's old English lavender blossoms.

Mr. Cannon's Statement.

Mr. Cannon's statement, in part, follows:

"For many years Cannon Mills, Inc., have been considering the advisability of entering the sheet and pillow case field. We have realized many problems that confront the manufacturer of sheets. We have appreciated that the American public has had its choice of sheets of excellent quality from several manufacturers.

"We studied the composition of sheets. We studied the raw materials that enter into sheets. We pondered the factory problems and those of production. We consulted with many experts and loosened our own technical staff on the problems of fast dyes for the production of satisfactory sheets in a variety of colors.

"We believe that all this study has been more than worth while in that, from raw materials to color, all the problems seem to have been mastered to the point where we can confidently come before the trade and the public with merchandise of a quality and variety that satisfy us as being the best in the market.

"Prompted by our experience in introducing a full line of quality towels, from the most costly to the most popularly priced, we have decided to follow the same course with our sheets. We realize that such a policy is flying in the face of established custom, for that matter, the policy was equally unconventional when we established it with our towels.

"We shall make three separate grades of sheets. All three of them will be available in a range of five colors as well as in white. These colors will be Nile green orchid, sea shell pink, maize and blue.

"Our decision to inaugurate the production of colored sheets in the more popularly priced type as well as of the nicest quality grew natur-

ally out of the unquestioned preferences that the American public is showing for color in almost every line of merchandise. We could not see why color in sheets should be limited to the smaller market of those people whose means make merchandise of the finest quality and highest prices available only to them. We believe that the yearning for color is as prevalent among people of lesser means. And to the end of satisfying them we have extended color to cover our complete line from top to bottom.

"The lavender lawn sheet is our finest sheet and we believe the finest sheet that money can make anywhere. It is of more than 100-count and made of long staple Egyptian cotton combed yarn. Experiments with American cotton, as compared with the results we secured with Egyptian cotton, determined us on adding to our manufacturing costs to the extent of using the latter in the lavender lawn grade.

"All grades of Cannon colored sheets will be packed in two ways, in sets of a pair of sheets with two pillow cases and in packages of six sheets or six pillow cases. All of these packages will offer something novel in the way of packing. Lavender lawn, for instance, is offered in packages that bear the impression of royalty, befitting their quality, with crests and insignia of nobility attractively blended in the package's design.

"Another departure in connection with lavender lawn will be the inclusion of packages of Lardley's old English lavender blossoms in each package. We believe that the combination of delicate color delicate fragrance and superior quality will make of this offering a piece of merchandise that will find remarkable appeal among thousands of purchasers.

"The second Cannon sheet is known as Cannon linen. Offered in five colors and in white, its price will be somewhat under that of lavender lawn. In its packaging, the English manorial motif is followed, indicative aristocracy.

"The Cannon fine muslin is our third and most popularly priced sheet. It falls into the popular price grade. The motif that will be followed in its packaging is that of the English cottage.

"We sincerely believe that the trade and public will find that the rather untraditional policies that we have adopted and are following with our sheets will duplicate their experience and satisfaction with our line of towels. Each sheet will bear the Cannon label and everything that can be done will be done by our entire organization to make the label mean just as much in the line of sheets as it does to those who are familiar with and what it stands for in our line of towels."

Institutes

Before long it will be a lonesome industry which lacks an "institute" to make it collectively more intelligent and articulate. The rubber folks have enrolled themselves in the expanding field with a statement of ideas and purposes that well sums

up and endorses the new movement. Each such accession helps make the movement more representative and significant.

General Andrews, going to Washington, has made it clear to Commerce Department and Justice Department and trade commission that there is the fullest intent in the rubber trade to comply in every respect with each item of law and regulation that is pertinent. Other similar associations have in turn made it clear that they are likewise scrupulously careful of their legal behavior. In fact, their success in their stated missions,—as affecting a now sizeable list of staple commodities and industrial practices,—would logically mean the remedying of certain things which, if not always illegal, were assuredly not wholly desirable from any viewpoint.

The sugar people recently organized on such institute lines with a primary purpose of eradicating certain long-established trade practices which not merely disturbed trade stability but amounted to a conspicuous measure of unfair competition and favoritism,—such things as the law itself dislikes in general terms. The new rubber Institute similarly mentions the proposed doing away with practices "leading to unfair discrimination between customers." The silk hosiery dealers the other day put a similar emphasis on the frank and fair doing of business in their line.

Two things are essential particularly in the wider competitions of the modern age. The benefits of these two were first taught by the new chapter of commodity history dating back to 1921. One is the gathering of knowledge that may properly be shared by all competitors for the collective benefit of their industry. The other is a right code of dealing, as related to this trade enlightenment, which will serve as the surest curative agent for mistaken or wrongful practices.

A firm joint purpose to attain such ends is of course indispensable. It is thus expressed by the rubber interests: "To promote in the industry a mutual confidence and a high standard of business ethics; to eliminate trade abuses; to promote sound economic business customs and practices; to foster wholesome competition; to provide ultimately for individual efficient business management, operating independently, an opportunity to do business with an adequate return; and thus generally to promote the service of the industry to the public welfare."

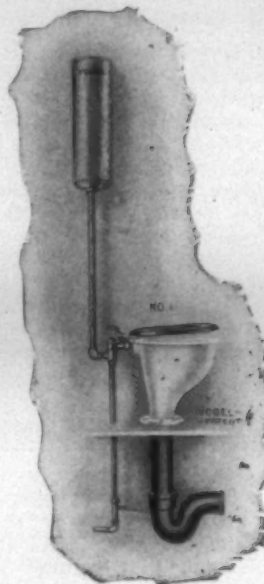
Very good leadership and management will of course be requisite to achieve these high ends. No mediocre or automatic direction of an institute will do. A good central idea can be mishandled. And it will not work miracles. The saving grace is that so far the interested executives seem themselves broad and keen enough to realize this.—Boston News Bureau.

The Viscose Co. now is accepting business until the end of August. This advances the period one month, for which Viscose will take business. Prices are unchanged.

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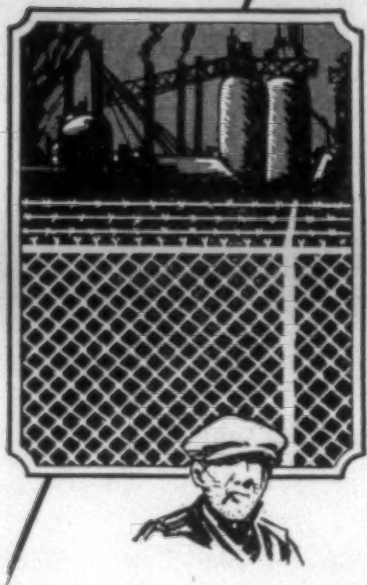
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PAGE CHAIN LINK and ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON FENCE



America's first wire fence — since 1883

New Uses for Cotton to Feature N. C. Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

The complete program follows:

Friday, June 22nd—10:30 A. M.

OPENING SESSION

Assembly Room, King Cotton Hotel
10:30—Charles G. Hill, president, presiding.

10:35—Prayer: Dr. Charlie Myers, of Greensboro.

10:40—Address: Ernest C. Morse, director New Uses Section, Cotton-Textile Institute. Subject: "Methods of Creating New Uses for Cotton."

11:15—Appointment of Committee on Resolutions—Bernard M. Cone, chairman; C. C. Cannon, J. M. Game-well. Appointment of Committee on Nominations, E. C. Dwelle, chairman; J. A. Long, A. G. Myers.

11:20—Address: Wm. W. Carmen, Jr., Textile Division, United States Department of Commerce. Subject: "Work of Government in Extending Uses of Cotton."

11:30—Address: Dr. R. E. Rose, director technical laboratory, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del. Subject: "Developing an Industry Through New Uses."

12:00—Address: H. F. Herman, National Aniline and Chemical Co., New York City. Subject: "New Uses of Cotton and Its Relation to Dye-stuff Industry."

12:30—General Discussion — New Uses led by Ernest C. Morse.

Friday Afternoon—1:00 P. M.

Luncheon—Meeting of the executive committee.

2:30 P. M.

Afternoon Reserved for Group meetings of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Friday Evening—7:30 P. M.

New Uses Banquet—King Cotton Hotel. Members, guests and families.

Toastmaster — Charles G. Hill, president.

Address — Frederick M. Feiker, managing director, Associated Business Papers, Inc., New York City. Subject: "Promoting New Uses for Cotton."

Stunt event in charge of local committee.

9:30 P. M.—Grand ball and fashion show, King Cotton Hotel. Handsome prizes will be given to both men and women for the most attractive costumes worn at the Ball made from cotton, or cotton and rayon.

Saturday, June 23rd—9:30 A. M.

Executive Business Session — Members only.

Address of the president.

Report of secretary and treasurer.

Report of traffic committee.

Report of standing committees.

Report of committee on resolutions.

New business.

Unfinished business.

Report of nominating committee and election of officers.

Adjournment.

Cotton Trade Conditions Today and Fifty Years Ago

(Continued from Page 7)

the increased hours that they have for working their mills (in some cases they work day and night and in some cases they work from 70 to 80 hours a week) they get a larger outturn per spindle, and the consequence is that they must produce so much proportionately cheaper.

This discussion of wages led nowhere, it being obviously impossible to adopt Oriental conditions in this country, and equally impossible to persuade the Oriental of 1886 to adopt our standards. It was suggested that reductions in wages would help a little, but that hope lay, rather, in a technical excellence which would counterbalance the disparity in the labor costs. The witnesses stressed this point, and thus we have, as part of a discussion of the value of a patent museum, the following answer:

I consider that we shall have to take more notice of technical education than we have hitherto done.

The discussion of the question of technical skill led to the next question, the problem of marketing. Complaints were made that the consular service, though willing to help, had no technical skill, and that in consequence information as to the requirements of individual markets was difficult to obtain. The witnesses lamented the fact that few of those engaged in the spinning industry had been taught the languages of the countries purchasing cotton yarn, and hence were not themselves in a position to go abroad in search of information.

The position of the middleman appears to have attracted the same attention that it does today, and many questions were put as to the possibility of reducing the number of those who take no active part in the manufacturing process. In general, the opinion held was that, however desirable it might be for the spinner to take to himself the profits made by the various agents, merchants, and brokers, any attempt to do so would require a much greater capital, and would distract the technician from his legitimate duties. Throughout the questions and answers dealing with this point there is little suggestion of a practical nature.

Railway charges were criticised with considerable severity, it being pointed out that certain agreements between the companies, with the resulting lack of competition, had been followed by a rapid increase in rates. There had been a reduction about this time owing to the agitation for a ship canal.

... but I am glad to see that since the ship canal was agitated for there has been a considerable reduction in railway charges, and my impression is that eventually we shall have further reductions.

The extracts which have so far been quoted from the pamphlet have dealt with problems whose incidence on the trade is the same under differing conditions of prosperity. It is true that they become

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Arguments may be empty words and the man with the strongest voice and the weakest side may win. Scott Testing Machines settle arguments — dispel doubt. Their 'say-so' is final and leaves no room for argument. Uniformity in finished product depends upon uniformity in raw material. Accurate tests to establish standards makes for uniformity.

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Hot Forged—Cut Thread



Loom Bolts
Machine Bolts
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Made
Especially
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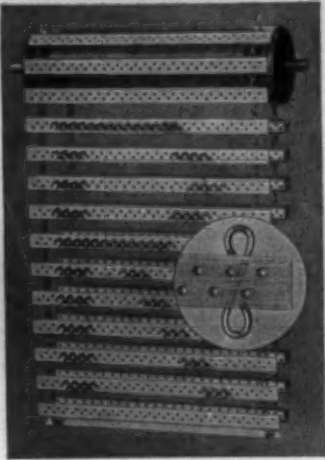
The
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Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving, Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

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Millbury, Mass.

RAYON

fibres retain their tensile strength and fine quality appearance when treated with the

WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

This has been proved by increasing numbers of mill operators.

Ask your supply man or
write



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more obvious in bad times, but an excessive charge takes as much from profit in good times as in bad. This, however, does not apply to the question of the method of financing limited liability companies employed in the spinning industry. This method of financing the industry affects chiefly periods of depression, because, just as it is designed to increase the profits of a company in good times, it increases its losses in bad. Those who have the arrangement of affairs at the time of flotation can, by altering the proportion of loan to share capital, reduce or intensify this factor in trade. The influence on the depression in industry of those companies so constituted that they can only prosper under favorable conditions was discussed at great length throughout the inquiry, and strong representations were made for some measure of control over irresponsible individuals. The following quotation gives the general tone of the discussion:

As regards the incidence of the Limited Liability Act, we are of the opinion that the loans might be made to bear a certain proportion to the share capital, and that in applying for shares a substantial deposit ought to be made both on application and allotment. I take it that in many of the cases that are before you in the tabulated statement of the limited liability companies that was a matter of very small account indeed. People who with a few shillings or a few half-crowns in their pockets could go and take shares found out afterwards, when the time for paying calls came, that it was a very distressing thing indeed; and some of them, I know, had to endure a great deal of poverty and privation in order to meet their calls. But I consider if some alterations were made in the Limited Liability Act in the direction which I name it would prevent a great deal of irresponsible floating of companies.

It is not the purpose of the writer to point a moral, but it does seem clear that the loan system, with its high fixed interest charge, was the cause of trouble in 1886, just as it is today. Those who advocate no change in financial method are perpetuating a system which has repeatedly shown itself to be the cause of great weakness in the industry, in that it encourages indiscriminate speculation in a boom period, with corresponding suffering in the inevitable slump which follows.

In conclusion, it is perhaps permissible to give one further quotation which is of interest in connection with the difficulty which is experienced in getting any form of united action among the various sections of the industry. It was suggested by the commission that a permanent committee should be formed from different departments of the industry to investigate conditions abroad, collect statistics, and take any action which might be considered necessary on behalf of the trade as a whole. In reply to this suggestion Mr. Samuel Taylor,

an Oldham mill owner, gave the following reply:

There are so many interests in the cotton trade that you could not get them amalgamated together. — Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

Loom and Harness Plant Burns

Campobello, S. C. — The plant of the Southern Loom and Reed Works at Campobello was destroyed by fire which broke out near the roof of the one story structure and spread rapidly through the plant. The damage was estimated at \$100,000 and was said to be covered by insurance.

Kerosene used to clean reeds and a quantity of pitch tar stored in the building caught when the fire broke out and made efforts to check the blaze futile.

Textile Social Society Meets Soon

Rock Hill, S. C. — The Southern Textile Social Service Association will meet at Winthrop College, June 28, 29 and 30.

Members of the summer school faculty will have part on the program.

The themes this year will be: "Human Relationships in Industry," "Developing Personalities in Industrial Communities," "Training for Leadership," "Does Our Economic System Encourage a Christian Industry?" "The Innermost Worth of the Undermost Man," "Play—Its Value to Old and Young," "Community Health."

Standard Looms, Inc., Secures Site

Spartanburg, S. C. — Location of the proposed plant of the Standard Looms, Inc., at East Spartanburg has been decided upon by directors of the \$750,000 concern, it was announced.

Construction will be started as soon as possible, with a view to having the factory ready for operation within three months.

The machine shop and foundry will be located on property owned by Miss Jeanette R. Thompson and which was a portion of the old Fernwood Farms. This property comprises about 200 acres.

The firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers, is already engaged in preparation of plans. As soon as these can be made ready to present to contractors bids will be asked and contracts let in short order.

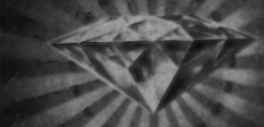
A structure to house the machine shops will be 700 feet in length by 70 feet in width and will have three abutting "L's" of 100 feet each.

A foundry will be contained in a building 300 by 90 feet. All of the construction will be one story in height. The buildings will be of brick.

Officers of the company, organization of which was completed in April, are Isaac Andrews, Jonas Northrop and Frank E. Norcross.

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Virginia Seashore Excursion

VIA

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JUNE 22ND, 1928

Round Trip Fares From
Charlotte, N. C.

Norfolk, Va.	\$8.75
Va. Beach, Va.	9.25
Richmond, Va.	7.75

Tickets on sale June 22nd, final limit good returning on all trains (Except Crescent Limited) so as to reach original starting point prior to midnight Wednesday, June 27th.

Tickets good in Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars upon payment of Pullman charge.

For further information call on any Southern Railway Agent, or address

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
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Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

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Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills

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St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

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66 Worth St., New York

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Atlanta

Chicago
New Orleans

St. Louis
San Francisco

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62 Worth St., NEW YORK

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GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York. — Demand for cotton goods was slightly improved last week, although sales were reported as being less than the curtailed output. The best business was done in print cloths and sheetings. Mills making tire fabrics and other cloths used in the automobile trades are busy on past orders, but booked little new business during the week.

The trade in wide sheetings, bleached goods and colored domestics was quiet. Sales of ginghams for fall were not large, in spite of the very attractive prices recently named. Percales and other printed goods moved slowly.

The slow business during the past several weeks has brought out much talk of the necessity of further curtailment. Many merchants here are of the opinion that a further reduction in output, while business is so small, would be better than postponing it and should prove a favorable factor in paving the way for an active trade in the fall. Stocks of goods on hand are continually cited here as one of the very real difficulties cotton goods sellers are facing at this time.

Sales of print cloths and sheetings, which were fairly active in the middle of the week were quiet again at the close, with business being limited largely to filling in supplies. Some very low prices were offered for odd lots of goods and many buyers were consistently shopping the market over even for their smallest needs.

In the print cloth section there were a few larger sales of 64x60s at 7½¢ for July-August delivery, a few finding it hard to obtain such goods. Some spots and June of the same sold at the 7½¢ level. The best which could be done on 68x72s were shipments to the middle of July at 8½¢, most mills showing only a desire to move their present stocks. A few 80 squares were taken at 10½¢, 72x76s 9½¢, 60x48s 6½¢ and 64x56s 7½¢. Small covering on 7.15-yard was at 6¢, 8.20-yard 5¢, 28-inch 64x60s 5½¢, 27-inch 64x60s 5½¢, 27-inch 11-yard 4¢ and 96x92s 5.25-yard 15½¢.

A scattered amount of sheeting trading was reported, a few low bids coming out on which mills quoted above the buyer's readiness to pay. A good many 40 squares 6.15-yard were in request on which the low price was 5½¢. Sales of 37-inch 4-

yard were made at 8½¢; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 11 a 11½¢; 40-inch 3.75-yard, 8½¢; 36-inch 5.50-yard, 6½¢; 40-inch 2.50-yard, 12½¢. A moderate amount of 31-inch 5-yard were taken at 6½¢. Mills held 37-inch 3.50-yard at 8½¢ a 8½¢; 40-inch 5.50-yard, 6½¢. Some export covering was also reported here.

The fine goods section was not active, either from an inquiry or trading standpoint during the week. The usual attitude among buyers is to cover only on their more pressing needs, some of them taking on a limited amount of yardage for the new finished goods lines which will be ready during July and later. The price basis on gray cloths has been moderately steady, there being occasions where buyers have been able to obtain yardage at concessions.

The fact that tire companies are producing at close to maximum has been one of the most stimulating features in the situation. Quotations have held steady and only small amounts of fabric have been selling during the past few days.

The price on hose and belting duck is reported to be between 35 a 36¢ basis, terms and freight allowed. The reason for the low price is that consumption of these cotton goods has been retarded, by slower than normal industrial conditions in factories.

Except for some interest in sateens, the week was without activity in the Fall River print cloth market and the volume of sales will not total better than 5,000 pieces. Trading was very limited with print cloth confined to scattered lots of 36-inch low counts and one or two wide numbers. Buyers have shown some interest in wide and narrow odd print cloth styles on the basis of 51 cents per pound.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	11½
Dress ginghams	16½ a 18½
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.....	12
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd 56x60s....	10
Brown sheetings, stand.....	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	21½ a 23
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

Constructive Selling Agents

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Southern Cotton Mills

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23 Thomas Street
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — While there were some scattered sales of larger lots of yarns, business as a whole showed little improvement. Some sellers got a fair business in weaving yarns and underwear mills took somewhat larger quantities. There was practically no change in the price situation. Spinners held closely to quoted prices and yarn consumers showed no disposition to raise their bids. The spread between buyers and sellers ideas is still too great to allow any active trading except in rare instances. Many yarn consumers here have stated frankly that they see no necessity for increasing their stocks now and increasing their expenses by carrying yarns for the next 60 to 90 days. They state that their own sales are running almost entirely on a hand to mouth basis and until their orders show an increase they expect to hold their yarn purchases as low as possible. While the curtailment in yarns has reduced the amount being offered on the market, mills purchasing yarns have also reduced their operations so that the yarn reduction has been largely offset by this curtailment.

The character of trading reported last week was such as to have little effect on prices. Day to day business consists principally of small lots and this year's sales for deliveries beyond the 1st of July have been smaller than those a year ago. June is normally a very dull month in cotton yarns and the seasonal dullness is not likely to bring any marked change in conditions for some weeks to come.

There is little doubt that the interest in the Flint merger is overshadowing all else in the yarn situation. While there seems to be a strengthened belief that the merger will be completed, the long delay has been a bad influence in the market. Many spinners are showing more interest in the merger than in their own activities and the "hanging fire" situation has been anything but a help to the already dull yarn trade. It is hoped here that some definite announcement of the merger will be forthcoming soon.

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.

20s	61
26s	63
40s	69
30s	64
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97
80s	1.09
90s	1.52
100s	1.82

Sothern Single Skeins.

4-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	34½
16s	35
20s	36
24s	37½
26s	39
30s	40
40s	48

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	39
26s	39½

30s	41
40s	48½
50s	58

Southern Single Warps

4s-8s	34
10s	34½
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
30s	40
40s	49

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	33½
10s	34
12s	35
14s	35½
16s	36
20s	36½
24s	38½
26s	39
30s	41

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33½
16s	34
18s	34½
20s	35
22s	35½
24s	37
26s	38
30s	40
40s	48

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler.

8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

8s to 9s 3-4 ply tinged tubes	30
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32
Same, warps	33

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

10s	42
12s	42½
14s	43
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	49
28s	50
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	67
70s	80

Germans Buying Cotton Direct

Atlanta, Ga.—Outstanding developments in the cotton textile industry in recent years have been the disposition of German buyers to buy cotton direct from American markets and the advanced use of machinery in the United States, in the opinion of Heinrich Pferdmenges, who has just completed a tour of Southern mills.

On his way to Winnipeg, Manitoba, prior to sailing for New York, on June 22, the German textile authority declared on leaving Atlanta, that German manufacturers are turning away from the Liverpool market and sending their buyers almost exclusively to the United States. They thus eliminate a double transportation and purchasing factor as well as other disadvantages, he said.

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3. Adds strength to yarn.
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Draper Looms For Sale

140 Narrow Draper looms, 70 right hand and 70 left hand, 30-inch Model E. Bought new in 1920 and have only been run 60 per cent of the time. Belt driven and two harness cam motion. Can be seen at this plant any work day. Priced F.O.B. mill floor but we will gladly assist in loading and shipping. We have replaced these with other looms and will sacrifice for quick sale.

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Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Wanted To Buy

From three to six hundred Draper Midget Feelers. Must be in good condition. Address H. T. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

With power plant, steam engines, turbines or hydro-electric or combination engineer-master mechanic or head electrician with manufacturing plant. Have 25 years' experience; 10 years chief engineer; am up-to-date; A-1 references; have family. Address O. O., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C.

Mill Supplies

All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

Representative Wanted

Representative in Charlotte, Greenville or Atlanta to handle a line of textile oils on commission for New England manufacturer. One with some acquaintance with the line preferred. Address, with particulars, F. L. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted

Opening for first-class Jacquard loom fixer. One familiar with Stafford looms and Halton heads preferred. Weaving 90-inch bedspreads and draperies, cotton, silk and rayon combinations. Give recommendations and experience in your reply. Address A. T. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

A-1 card grinder for 44 H. & B. Cards. Must be sober and reliable man. State experience and furnish reference when replying to this ad. Address K. N. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Duward Haynes

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Duward Haynes, last heard of about 18 months ago, somewhere in Florida, please notify his father, W. L. Haynes, Great Falls, S. C.

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If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Well experienced, good manager of help, references. No. 5438.

WANT position as night superintendent or as overseer weaving. Age 40. Married. References, my present employers No. 5439.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and reliable. Good references. No. 5440.

WANT position as superintendent, or foreman in knitting department in seamless hosiery mill. 18 years experience. Practical fixer of knitting machinery. Will go anywhere. No. 5441.

WANT position as overseer weaving, starting up new looms or reconstructing old. Experienced on C. & K., Stafford Automatic and Draper looms. Can give satisfaction. No. 5442.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Experienced on various yarns. No. 5443.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or overseer carding in large mill. 20 years experience. References, my present employers. No. 5444.

WANT position as superintendent in large weave mill, white or colored. Experienced and reliable. No. 5445.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or as cotton grader. Experienced and good references. No. 5446.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both, day or night. References. No. 5447.

WANT position as overseer spinning or twisting or both. Experienced on grades of cotton from waste to combed Sea Island yarns white and colored. 8 years experience on cord tire fabrics. Age 50. Good health. Go anywhere. No. 5448.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer broad sheeting. No mill too large. References. No. 5449.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or warp preparation and designing for Dobbies. No. 5450.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Age 45. 22 years experience. Married, and strictly temperate. No. 5451.

WANT position as overseer carding, or as second hand in carding in large mill. Over 20 years experience in card room. Best of references. No. 5452.

WANT position in machine shop. Can repair electric motors. Would accept job running lathe in iron-work plant. No. 5453.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, large or small. 15 years experience. Present employers will vouch for me. No. 5454.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. 15 years experience in shop work—water, steam and electric power. Age 36. Good references. No. 5455.

WANT position as superintendent. Qualified for any kind of work. No. 5456.

WANT position as carder, or second hand in a large mill. No. 5457.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced and reliable. Good references. No. 5458.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Age 37. I. C. S. graduate in complete course in cotton. Seven years with one mill. Married. Good references. No. 5459.

WANT position as overseer sewing or finishing department. No. 5460.

WANT position as roll coverer. Can run shop or act as assistant. Can do anything in roller shop, and can change on short notice. No. 5461.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or designer, or both. Four years in textile college, and six years practical experience. No. 5462.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Good references. No. 5453.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding or all three. Age 40. 15 years clean record as overseer. Will go anywhere, if wages are right. References all past and present employers. No. 5464.

WANT position as electrical engineer in large manufacturing plant. 25 years experience with engines, turbines, electrical machinery and distributing systems. Am available in May. Have family. A-1 references. No. 5465.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner in large mill. Experienced and well qualified. No. 5466.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5467.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have filled every position in weave room, successfully. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens, duck, corduroy, etc. Best references. No. 5468.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or both in smaller mill. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5469.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced in all kinds of weaving. A hustler for good quality production and good manager of help. Best of references. No. 5470.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding. Reliable, efficient, clean habits, splendid textile education and the best of references. No. 5471.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 38. Experienced on plain, jacquard and other fancies. I. C. S. textile course. Know how to get good production at low cost. References. No. 5472.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Fully qualified, experienced. Further information to anyone interested. No. 5473.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

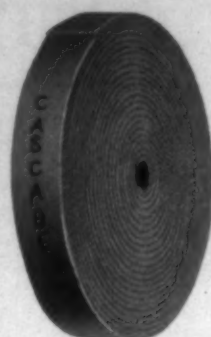
WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

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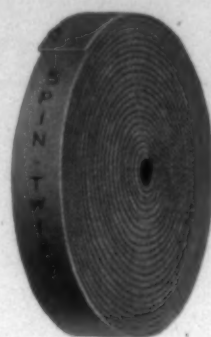
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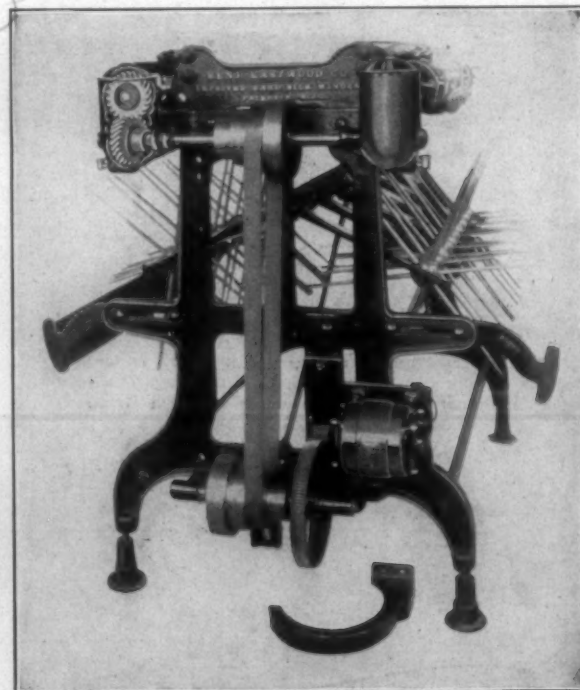
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 14, 1928

News of the Mill Villages

LANETT, ALA.

West Point Manufacturing Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is my first letter, so I may not do so well at it; but we want to see a little something in HOME SECTION about our beautiful village here at Lanett.

We have a large new auditorium, four churches of different denominations, a beautiful park and many other interesting attractions for the pleasure and educational benefit of the employees.

Our superintendent, Mr. R. W. Jennings, is a nice man with plenty of good practical sense and up-to-date ideas. No wonder he is so well liked. Our overseers are: J. A. Bone, carding and picking; J. R. Federline, Jr., in spinning and spooling; H. L. Pruett, in weaving; M. C. Morgan, in cloth room; B. L. Veasey, shipping department.

Excuse this scribbling and don't forget our town. SIS.

(Sis, please send your full name and address so that we can write you a personal letter. We are glad to hear from Lanett; I always enjoyed visiting the mills down the Chattahoochee valley, and am more than pleased to hear from my friends down there.—Aunt Becky.)

LAGRANGE, GA.

Missionary Circle No. 5 of Southwest LaGrange Baptist Church.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I want to hear from you. Wish you would come back down here and stay with us. We need you to teach our Sunday school class. Our dear teacher, Mrs. Williams, has gone, and I have been appointed teacher, but I need to be taught myself. Our pastor, Rev. Coffield, has been sick, but he preached for us last Sunday and a good sermon.

We have "Circle No. 5" started again; "Granny" Phillips is leader

and I am assistant. We are going to piece another quilt and hope that you, "Uncle Jeems," and Ben and Mae will send us a contribution.

Would be so glad to see all of you.

The circle met with me last meeting. Our report was: present 10; collections \$1.00; trays given to the sick 7; flowers to 20; visits to sick 45; garments given 2. We meet every two weeks and the next meeting will be with Mrs. Tom Pitts, 940 Houston street.

MRS. ELVIRA SMITH,
1600 Brownwood Ave.

(That is a fine report for Circle No. 5, and we want to congratulate Granny Phillips, you and all the members. We are mighty glad to send you a contribution. — Aunt Becky.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been having a wonderful revival meeting at our church; it closed Friday night; our pastor was assisted by Rev Cobb of Greenville.

Friends of Mr. Charlie Butler are glad to know he is better.

Mr. John Willingham and children spent the week-end in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dowes and little daughter Frances spent the week-end with Mr. Dowes' mother in Pelzer.

Misses Louise Rush and Elsie Staggs spent the week-end with Mrs. Tom Dukes.

Friends of Mr. "Bud" Hollingsworth will be sorry to know he is sick with flu.

Miss Sophie Deloach and Mr. Johnny Manly ran away and got married Saturday afternoon.

We have a splendid ball team; our boys haven't lost but one game this year; they played Greenwood No. 1 Saturday; the score was 14 and 7 in favor of Ninety-Six.

"JUST SLIM."

GASTONIA, N. C.

News of Smyre Community.

Rev. W. A. Newell, presiding elder of the Shelby District, brought a practical sermon on "The Good Samaritan" to Smyre congregation Sunday evening. He showed the many duties that we owed our neighbors and presented his thoughts in a manner that was very helpful and thoroughly enjoyed by the congregation. Quarterly Conference was held following the evening service and a good report was given from all departments.

Smyre congregation was very glad to have Rev. Grady Hardin of Main Street church worship with them Sunday evening and a cordial invitation is extended him to be with them again.

Rev. W. A. Newell and Mrs. Newell were the guests Sunday afternoon of Rev. A. W. Lynch and Mrs. Lynch.

Miss Elizabeth and Mr. Frank Martin of Waynesville are the guests of their sister, Mrs. A. W. Lynch.

Miss Susie King of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. F. Case.

Mr. S. R. Martin of Duke University spent Thursday with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Lynch.

Mrs. William Bolick and daughter Arleen of Maiden, N. C., spent several days with Mrs. T. A. Joy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyrick King were the guests Sunday of the former's mother, of East Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gilbert of East Gastonia visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor Sunday.

Misses Ollie Hurst, Fannie Bryant and Mabel Joy spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Hurst's brother, M. J. Hurst, of Lowell.

Rev. A. H. Haggard and Mrs. Haggard were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Connor Sunday.

Becky Ann's Own Page

NORMA, WHO, AND WHERE ARE YOU?

This question is being asked in letters every mail, and we hope you will give us your full name and address for your own benefit.

Ordinarily, we never publish letters that are not properly signed; but in this instance, we saw nothing to prevent, and thought perhaps some good would come of it. Your letter, postmarked Atlanta, and signed "Norma," tells us nothing, and some interesting people would like to write to you personally.—Aunt Becky.

AN ANSWER TO NORMA.

"Jack"—Perhaps Her Name is Jacqueline—Had the Same Experience.

Dear "Norma":

After reading your letter in the HOME SECTION I just can't resist writing you, since I have been through just what you are going through. I don't know that my advice will help you any but you have my deepest sympathy.

I am twenty-four years of age, and have been with very few boys. I never had a date at home until I was over nineteen, and I did it then against the wishes of my mother. I, too, had a brother who would accompany me to parties, on the rare occasions that I was permitted to attend them. However, that didn't amount to very much, for he was four years younger than I, and a good little sport, so he wouldn't tell them if I happened to catch a "beau."

Even now they don't like for me to go with young men. I have a friend who lives in another town, and I only see him about once a month. He is a perfect gentleman, and a very ambitious young man, but mother just doesn't like him. She can't give any real reason, and she pretends to try to be nice to him when he comes, but I know it isn't genuine and so does he.

I think you are right in wanting to leave home. That's what I did, and I have never regretted it. I didn't get mad and leave, I just went away to boarding school. You say you have finished high school; this school I have in mind is a Junior College, and you can work your way through. You say you are a weaver; that would help you lots, for you work in the mill a week and go to school a week. I can weave and think it very interesting work. If you are interested, write to me and I will tell you more about the school.

I went to this school one year and

a half, then mother got sick and I had to quit. After staying out a year I lost interest and didn't go back, but went to work in the mill instead. I worked a year, then Dad sent me to a business college. I am now back in the "Old Home Town" working in the mill office. Things have changed quite a bit at home or I wouldn't be here. I go anywhere I please and get the family car any time. Of course, I try to run with a nice crowd, and have a good time in the right way. In that way I have shown my parents that they can trust me, and that I won't run wild or marry the first man that comes along. I don't dance, play cards, drink or smoke,—just don't care for things of that kind. Some folks might think me very old fashioned, but I'm not. I have bobbed hair, and wear my dresses a little short. It seems to me that lots of others would be better off if they were a little more old fashioned and less modern.

I can understand how Ted feels about having bed time called on him. That happened to me once and it took me a solid week to get over it.

Norma, I would like to hear from you if you care to write.

Your (would be) friend,

"JACK."

LISTEN NORMA!

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have thought seriously over Norma's letter, and there is a lot I would like to say to her about it.

The first thing I want to say is I was 18 years old, more than that many years ago. My parents were just exactly like Norma's (except they could not afford to give me a high school education). I never went anywhere without one of them or some friend of theirs that they could trust, and I knew to send a boy home at ten o'clock. But now I can look back and thank them for it all.

I think Norma will make a serious mistake if she leaves home, for a girl so young doesn't have any idea what temptations she will have. I think the best thing for her to do is stay at home until a young man comes along that can love her as well at home as he could out in his car or at a dance; and more than that, I believe if a boy is very much interested in a girl he can call before nine o'clock. Her parents love her and want her to be highly respected; that is why they are so strict; and, I think she ought to look at it that way and appreciate their interest in her more.

I know I am in for a lot of criticism but I don't care; I don't approve of young girls leaving home thinking they can take care of themselves. I know one who tried it and now she is glad to have her parents help her take care of a son.

JUST ME.

LISTEN DEAR NORMA!

Dear Aunt Becky:

I wish to say a few words in reference to Norma's Problem, as published in HOME SECTION May 31st. I presume that all readers are familiar with the subject as outlined by Norma, who is a high school graduate, a weaver, has \$250 in the bank, but wants to leave home because she is so carefully guarded by her parents.

It seems that Norma's mind is already made up to leave home when she gets 18. But she adds that she doesn't want to make a mistake.

Norma, you will make a serious mistake if you do not listen to your Mother and Dad, who love you more than all the Teds, Neds or Eds do, or ever will in all the ages to come. Your Mother and Dad are right and know they are right; you are wrong and think you are right.

Your parents are taking these precautions to insure your future happiness. That they are hoping that you will meet, love and marry some good man, is proven by the fact that they have allowed you to bank your earnings, in order that you may have a little nest egg when the great adventure comes.

Don't you know—can't you realize, that one of the greatest and most fatal mistakes a girl can make, is to disregard the loving advice of her Mother and the counsel of her Father? Mistakes made on the impulse of the moment, just one little minute,—can so often ruin all prospects of future happiness.

You have only known Ted a short time, you say. His letter seems to me to be prompted by altogether selfish motives. You should resent almost every word of it with all your heart and soul. He dares to question your parents' action,—parents who have done everything for you—whose every thought is for your happiness and safety from all harm; they want you to be absolutely without spot or blemish and without a regret in your heart, when the right man comes along, and he will surely come. You are too young to think of being an "Old Maid," and when a man wants a wife, he certainly wants one above reproach, one who has kept herself "unspotted from the world."

Ted, in his letter says, "Dear little girl," and "believe me, Kid," and "I could love you like blazes!" What familiarity! Norma, he must be—or thinks he is—a regular "Sheik" and he needs a lesson. Take his advice and "assert your independence" by giving him the reprimand that he so richly deserves. If he is the right kind at heart, he will respect you the more, and perhaps mend his ways. Don't let any schemer cause you to do something that you will regret all your life. Your Mother and Dad are the dearest and best friends you will ever have on this earth. Listen to their counsel and you will never go wrong.

NOTAFLAPPER.

EFFICIENCY

Old Satan was frightfully busy one day—

So much that he wanted to do!

His debtors were all so slow with their pay—

Oh, how should he ever get through?

But when he had scanned the mischief he'd planned,

His mouth took a satisfied quirk;

For here was one notion, 'twas perfectly grand,

He'd just set a gossip to work.

—E. G. L.

FLOWERS TO THE LIVING

"A little more kindness,

A little less creed,

A little more giving,

A little less greed.

A little more smile,

A little less frown,

A little less kicking

A man when he's down.

A little more 'we,'

A little less 'I,'

A little more laugh,

A little less cry.

A little more flowers,

On the pathway of life,

And fewer on graves

At the end of the strife."

CHEROKEE FALLS, S. C.

The young child of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughey is seriously sick at their home here. The doctor has diagnosed the case as typhoid fever. Every precaution is being taken to prevent its further spread. Dr. E. P. White, the county health department director, is here this week, giving the people typhoid inoculations.

A marriage which came as a surprise to a number of friends was that of Carl Peterson and Miss Leola Allen Saturday, June 2nd.

A large number is expected to be present at the Children's Day exercises Sunday morning at the church.

Miss Ruth Stepp entertained a few

of her friends at a birthday party Saturday night; after an hour of fun, delicious orange pekoe tea and sandwiches were served.

A large number of people heard the Rev. B. M. Davison preach his first sermon here Sunday morning. Mr. Davison was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jewell. He recently accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church here.

The community is very glad to welcome Bruner Beam and family, R. H. King and family, also Mr. Pruitt and family. Mr. Beam has been here sometime managing the store, but only moved his family here last week from Caroleen, N. C. Mr. King has been here for some time; he moved his family here last Saturday from Valley Falls, S. C. Mr. King has charge of the weaving department and the boarding house. Mr. Pruitt comes from the Mercury Mill, Charlotte, N. C., and is mechanic for Henrietta Mill, Cherokee plant.

Cherokee Falls can boast of a fine ball team this year, having only lost one game. The team has been training at a fast pace, under the supervision of C. F. Grant, manager, with R. W. Stepp, secretary-treasurer.

POLLY ANNA.

FORSYTH, GA.

The Ensign Corporation.

We have had a wonderful revival at the Baptist church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. B. Harvey; there have been eight additions to the church, and the members have received a spiritual blessing.

Sunday school officers were elected Sunday as follows: W. A. Hunt, superintendent; A. J. Ard, assistant superintendent; Hazel Ard, secretary; Joe Tom Moon, secretary.

It was not necessary to elect teachers, as there were plenty of volunteers, which speaks well for the interest taken in our church work.

Our baseball team defeated Griffin by the score of 7 to 5, before a large and enthusiastic crowd. O. B. Smallwood, better known as "Little Willie," is captain of our team.

Mr. O. L. Garrett, of Macon, is visiting Mr. A. J. Ard.

Mr. Henry Smith and family, of Miami, Fla., are visiting his sister, Mrs. James Stewart.

Mr. O. B. Ward, of Macon, and Mr. Ed Ramsey were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt. Messrs. E. C. Coggins, J. M. Davis and Fleet Cheek were recent visitors of Mr. J. W. Stewart.

Mr. Hubert Shaw and his famous minstrels put on a show at Brent, Ga., recently, and we are hoping Hubert will give us a similar treat soon.

One of our baseball boys goes by the name of Possum, and the girls do enjoy "possum hunting."

Since we saw Mr. Eugene Shaw riding with two good looking girls from Griffin, we know why someone sat in the porch swing all Sunday afternoon.

PEGGY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Manufacturing Co.

We had a distressing accident which resulted in the death of 4-year-old Elma Inell Anderson, who fell into a pot of boiling water, dying a few hours later.

Mrs. Marie Couch is on the sick list. Miss Lottie Wood, Mr. H. H. Hill and Mr. Harrison Hall have recovered from an attack of flu and are back at work.

Every year when the flowers are prettiest about 150 children stage a play on the Y. M. C. A. tennis court. It was a grand success this year with the J. J. B. band furnishing music.

H. L. Archie is getting along fine, taking the Pasteur treatment for a mad dog bite.

The company is building concrete coal and cow houses combined.

Rain prevented Merrimack ball team from giving Lowe mill team a ticking, but we'll get another chance at them the 16th if nothing prevents.

Marvin Winkles, night second hand in spinning, and Hugh Parker, day second hand, same department, are changing jobs for awhile.

E. E. Parker and family motored to Fayetteville, Tenn., Sunday.

Write to Shelby Price, manager, and arrange a game of ball with our amateur team.

LEARNING MORE.

THOMASTON, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Please change my address from Gastonia to 121 Avenue E, Thomaston, Ga., for I can't do without the BULLETIN and HOME SECTION.

We had a terrible storm here last week with lots of damage done. One girl was killed, another little girl had a leg broken.

I am liking here fine; there are a fine bunch of people in Thomaston.

G. D. USERY.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been reading the HOME SECTION since you first began editing it; but, so far, haven't seen anything about Hartsville. We have one of the nicest mills in the South good running work, plenty of contented help. Mr. C. C. Twitty is our

president; Mr. M. T. Twitty our able manager; Mr. W. A. Carpenter is our splendid superintendent, has been superintendent here more than 15 years; our overseers are as follows: J. C. Morton, carder; A. V. Wright, spinner; F. E. Tarte, cloth room; L. E. Blackmon, weaver; J. J. West, master mechanic; J. C. Benjamin, outside; A. E. Tate, time-keeper.

At present we are on four and one-half days per week and think everybody, most, likes the time off; they think 45 hours per week enough anyway.

There are many things I would like to tell you about our village and people but I fully realize space is limited, so will tell you more about our mill next week—that is, if you will permit me.

We should be very much pleased to have you visit our plant so that we may get acquainted with each other.

MRS. F. E. TART.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Six graduates of Calhoun Falls High School were presented their diplomas at the graduating exercises held in the high school auditorium Wednesday evening, May 30th. It was the first graduating class to receive State High School diplomas.

The graduates receiving their diplomas were: Miss Lucile Tucker, the valedictorian; Mr. Ralph Fagan, the salutatorian; Mr. James Cook, Miss Juanita Curtis, Mr. Jacob Newton Cooley and Miss Gladys Helms.

One of the saddest things to occur (not in our town, but it greatly affected everyone here) was the death of Mrs. Frances Martin, of Miami, Fla., who was formerly Miss Frances Tucker, of this town. She went to her reward May 30th, and the funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church of this place June 1st by Rev. B. B. Black, the former pastor, now of Newberry, S. C. Interment followed in the cemetery at Latimer.

"ROSEBUD."

FORSYTH, GA.

Ensign Corporation.

Our revival meeting closed Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wise and Miss Minnie Bell Grubbs spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Moon.

Our baseball team won the game from Griffin Saturday, we are glad to say.

The B. Y. P. U. is doing splendid work, thanks to our good presidents, Messrs. Morris Morgan and W. A. Hunt.

Miss Mary Moon, Miss Elise Walden and Mr. B. T. Walden motored to Covington Saturday.

Miss Rosa Belle Cole, of Atco, spent a few days here with her aunt, Mrs. Jim Pritchett.

Miss Ruth Piper spent last week with Miss Elise Walden.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

O'Neal Street Methodist Church Activities.

The Young Men's Bible Class met Friday night, June 1, at Willowbrook Club.

There was quite a large number of members and several visitors present.

Barbecue was served by the entertaining committee. It was the most delicious banquet we've attended in a long time.

After dinner the class had the pleasure of hearing a speech delivered by Hon. Eugene Blease. Judge Blease's talk was on Christian Relationship. We state now that Judge Blease is undoubtedly one of the best speakers we have ever heard.

Music was rendered by Suit's orchestra. The orchestra gave several selections, and all of them were thoroughly enjoyed.

Election of officers also took place, as follows: H. H. Iler, assistant teacher; Furman Goree, president; Pit Thrift, vice-president; Robert Davis, treasurer; Frank Iler, secretary; Burley Bouknight, chaplain; and William Johnson, press reporter.

This class is one of the largest in this vicinity, and has been active for a number of years. Mr. Dewey Kinard has acted as teacher for the past eight years and the members are always ready to give him their co-operation in anything he undertakes.

Of very unusual interest was the address made by Dick Hardeman, whose oratorical ability was heretofore little known. The general public will do themselves a favor by taking advantage of any opportunity they have to hear this able speaker.

The meeting was handled by Andy Thornton, as toastmaster, in a very capable manner.

PRESS REPORTER.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills.

Everything seems to be going on nicely at present; new improvements are being made every day. We have a new machine shop, our mill has been painted on the inside, park lawn freshly mown and hedges given a neat trimming, under the direction of our nice and "peppy" superintendent, Mr. Newton G. Hardie.

Our village is lovely in her spring attire. The mill flowers and yard are just beginning to look nice. Our motto is "Watch Oconee Mill Village Bloom."

On Friday evening, May 18th, about 7:30, at Tannery's Cafe, the Oconee Mills gave their foremen and invited friends a real supper. Every one reported plenty of good eats and fun.

Mrs. G. R. Welborn's mother, of Piedmont, has been visiting her for the past two weeks but returned home last Friday.

Miss Naomi Owens, who has been attending school at Honea Path, is home for the summer months.

Miss Ellen Owens and brother Dudley attended a house party given by their aunt at Honea Path the 19th and 20th of May.

Several of our citizens have new autos—or rather most of them being Chevrolets. Most of them owned foot-gear Fords before trading and have Ford out of their heads, but can't get it out of their feet!

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell are the proud parents of a fine daughter, born Sunday, June 3rd.

Our ball team is sure a knockout, Aunt Becky, and still going forward to the top. The boys went to Walhalla Friday afternoon and ran away with scores 8 to 2 in favor of Westminster. Saturday at 3:30 they paid us a visit and still they were defeated 8 to 5.

Now, Aunt Becky, if this be too long just use the scissors on it.

DOT.

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Aldora Mills, Branch of Thomaston Mills, of Thomaston, Ga.

Aldora is a nice mill, work runs good, and on full time day and night. We make goods for the "Fisk Tire and Rubber Company," with the following line-up:

C. H. Eldridge, superintendent; C. D. Stewart, carder, assisted by O. L. Whitfield, at night; E. L. Miller, overseer spinning, assisted by Joe McGee, at night; Warren H. Pearman, overseer twisting and finishing, assisted in day time by J. W. Whittington, and at night by L. H. Hambrick; R. W. Yawn, master mechanic; E. L. Gilpin, yard foreman; G. C. Wilson, chief police.

We are almost all through the mill with the Bedaux system, and everyone seems pleased with it; all the help are making more.

Mr. Eldridge is having our village streets improved, and the flower yards are looking nice.

Our ball club is a live one, and have won four out of six games so far.

Aunt Becky, come to see us, for peach season is almost here.

W. P.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

It was easy to speak of the church, community work and so on, and when Miss Andrews said:

"Wonder if Mr. Ergle never will marry?" Virgie forced a laugh, bent to tie her shoe, and asked another question:

"What kind of women do preachers marry?"

"Oh, I suppose different preachers have different tastes," smiled Miss Andrews. "But I do know that if our preacher should marry an educated, accomplished woman,—one who has had experience in mission and community welfare work,—there's no height to which he could not climb. The entire city has gone wild over him. I heard one of the pillars of the First church say recently, that our pastor was far superior to their own!" Virginia looked at Miss Andrews speculatively; she was near John's age, and possessed all the qualifications enumerated. Why hadn't John loved her? Slowly Virginia made her announcement:

"I have reason to believe that Mr. John is in love with a girl, who has a dark page in her life's history. I have been wondering what the consequences would be, if they should marry" Miss Andrews raised her hands in horror:

"Mercy! It would ruin him forever!" she cried in dismay.

"But Mr. John contends that the girl was innocent—that any how, she's a Christian now and he doesn't think one should hold the past against a sinner whom God has forgiven," Virginia added bravely.

"That's mighty fine of him—and just like him," said the teacher, thoughtfully. "He is right about it, too. But it's public opinion that makes or breaks. No preacher can hope to succeed in the ministry, whose wife has been of questionable character. But I know enough of our pastor to feel sure that he'd defy the whole earth to do what he thought right in the sight of God, even if it ruined him."

"And wouldn't God take care of such a faithful servant?" queried Virginia.

"Virgie, if you know the girl go to her and tell her that the only way she can prove her love, is in renunciation. If she is a Christian, if she has any sense of honor, she will readily understand that it is her duty to think first of the minister and his work."

"I don't think I could talk to her," said Virgie, "but if you in your superior wisdom, will just write what you think, I'll see that she gets it."

"All right; it's a disagreeable task, but for the sake of the cause, I'll do it," firmly. "I suppose we'd better keep this to ourselves, too" thoughtfully.

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

Read

Only a Factory Boy
Hearts of Gold
Will Allen—Sinner
The Better Way
A Man Without a Friend
Driven From Home

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

Order from

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Nobodys Business

By Gae McGee

I went thru a community the other evening called "Hell's Half Acre." I decided right quick that that community could take in 2 or 3 more acres and wouldn't find it necessary to change its name.

This old country will enjoy a few more months of prosperity, and then the new Ford will be on the market, so lookout!

A bunch of professional rat-killers have been in our town during the past few months. In fact, the whole country is full of these so-called rat-killers. They agree to kill your rats by the acre, and all you've got to pay for is the stuff they feed the rats on. We were surprised to find a few live rats in town the day after the boys left. Nope, they didn't get all of 'em, and if they had, and 2 rats (husband and wife) could have been transported here—there would have been just as many as ever before in 6 months. Rats multiply by 2, and divide by 4, then add the common denominator, and then we lose count.

Way back yonder in 19 and 17, when ear-bobs took the place of petticoats, and a bracelet was substituted for an under-vest, and a strip of 2-inch ribbon took the place of the corset, and the waistline disappeared, a fellow could buy a package of washing powders for a nickel, and while you can still buy a package of washing powder for a nickel, the difference is and was: there were some washing powders in the 19 and 17-model package.

A man never gets too old to learn. One of my old sweethearts told me not long ago that it was my fault that I didn't have a better time with her while I was a-courting her. My timidity has indeed been a serious curse to me. Even now, I am afraid to hold a baby in the presence of witnesses.

I saw a boy limping up the street yesterday afternoon and asked him what was wrong and he said something stung him in the wash hole and I said what was it and he said he never did find out, but he thought it was a craw-fish. Those things are bad. One bit me once in the fish pond.

I feel sorry for the street car line that runs in front of my office. I noticed the other morning that the outgoing car had a passenger on it; in fact, that was the first passenger it had hauled in several days, and what you reckon: a 2-horse wagon broke down right on the car tracks, and that poor passenger had to get off and walk home.

A girl up in North Carolina is suing a department store for damages. It seems that the hem of her skirt caught on the door-knob as she was leaving the store, and ripped her stocking about 12 inches above her knee, and now she is demanding a new stocking. The jury is requiring visible evidence in the case, and the flapper is willing to show how it all happened. One jurymen is worrying because he's near-

"Oh, yes, indeed!" said Virgia, "It wouldn't do for us to talk it. There goes the bell; Goodbye!" Virgie fled toward the mill and in her heart a prayer:

"Oh, God! I begin to understand! The heart purged of all selfishness, thinks only of the beloved. John, dearest,—your welfare, and God's cause, must be my first thought. All for thee! my life, if needs be, to protect you against yourself! Service! Adoration! Sacrifice! Dear Lord, lead me aright!"

CHAPTER XXIII

Virginia worked with feverish energy that afternoon, bouyed up by a strange, new, fierce inner force, that had exalted her spirit to a giddy height in the urgent necessity for sacrifice of every selfish desire. Love had given her keen insight, and almost uncanny perception. Strange thoughts came to her.

"There are only two questions to ask myself," she thought. "Shall I live for myself? Or shall I live for God? If I live for self, I shall fail in all the highest ideals. Pleasures and joys will be transitory, and the life God gave me will soon flash out leaving no sacred memories of worthy achievement.

"If I live for God, self will be forgotten in service, and in becoming Christlike, my soul will have peace and joy. But oh, have I no duty to myself? Must all my life be abnegation? Was I born for this? Does God intend some to have all the roses, while others have only thorns and thistles?"

Virginia stepped to a window and rested her hot forehead against the cool pane and gazed out upon the winter day. It seemed that all nature knew and understood her pain and perplexity. The wind rushed past and wailed like a lost spirit; the trees waved their bare branches in protest; the sun had hidden behind the clouds as if unable to gaze upon the world's misery. Tears filled her eyes. She turned back to her work to find Ralph Helderman standing at the end of her frames regarding her with serious, questioning eyes. If Virgie was happy, why was she in tears? he wondered.

"In trouble Virgie? Anything I can do?" he smiled bravely, forcing a brotherly note into his voice, as he handed her a letter "from Miss Andrews." Virgie took the letter paling perceptibly, yet smiled roughly as she dropped it into her pocket. Then very gravely:

"No—why—I've just been having a self-examination,—and am afraid the spiritual part of me needs something. A little more oil of salvation, maybe."

"Is that all?" Ralph looked relieved. "I hardly think you need worry." Virginia shook her head doubtfully:

"Ralph, what is my greatest duty to self?" Ralph had settled that question for himself and gave to her his own conclusions, little knowing what his answer would mean to her.

"I have come to the conclusion after much prayer and study, that every one has a duty to self; I am under obligation to make the most of my life, and so are you, and all others."

"Yes! yes!" Virginia whispered; "Go on!"

"And you will do the best for yourself, intellectually and morally, when you subjugate yourself to the service of God in the service of your fellowmen. Thus living, the feverish strain will be taken out of life, and its hot, panting, perplexing strifes and jealousies will no longer be felt. The spirit of Him who came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister, will possess your soul, and failure for you will be impossible," said Ralph, his face aglow with manly purpose.

For a moment Virginia again felt that exaltation of spirit that alone could sustain her. Slowly she answered, while doubt again assailed her:

"Oh, Ralph, I think and think till my brain is bewildered, and every thought and wish revolves around one great hub of action, Nature. What may be termed and illusion may contain the soul of truth, and so-called facts may be false and deceptive after all—entirely different to God's eternal plan."

Ralph, a bit puzzled and a little in awe, nodded his head, and replied cautiously:

"God's truth is a spirit, not a set of figures or a catalog of facts."

"Yes, and I have wondered if God's Truth has not fallen into the hands of enemies who delight to twist it all out of shape so that it may be unrecognizable. They have tried to put it into fixed codes and have made cold straight jackets of it, from which all warm human life and every impulse of a God-given nature has been crushed out." Ralph's eyes grew wide, and troubled:

"Why, Virginia! Whatever do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing!" laughed Virginia, tossing her head as she noticed that a bunch of girls were discussing her "I suppose nature has been trying to tune my heart-strings, found them too coarse for her fingers, and left a harsh tremor that lingers and disturbs. You'd-better go, now. I feel lots better,—you've given me courage."

"If at any time, I can serve you, will you let me know?" he asked so earnestly that Virginia could not help promising just as earnestly.

Virginia did not dare read the letter sent to her by Miss Andrews. She already knew the contents. She would preserve and keep it for a strengthening tonic in the future,—along with other such material as she meant to collect. And it was really astonishing how easy it was to get people to express themselves on the subject so near her heart.

In justice to them we must say that they little knew how their opinions were like so many daggers thrust into Virginia's heart. Ralph Mannering was the only one at the mills who knew of the love existing between the preacher and Virginia, and he was deeply perplexed over

sighted, and is afraid he won't enjoy the trial as much as the others. Here's hoping she will win. Door-knobs ought to be at the top of the door where they will be out of the way.

We had a broiler at our house for dinner yesterday. A broiler, as perhaps you already don't know, is a chicken entirely too small to be eaten in a fried stage, hence—his price is raised and his name is changed. We saved 50 cents from our picture show money and the baby had 28 cents in her bank and the old woman made up the balance from some missionary collections, so we gave a fellow 99 cents for the broiler. He weighed, undressed (that's the way they come now), exactly 13 ounces, but after removing his impedimenta, he tipped the scales at 5 ounces, and that's what we got of him. He was a whopper for only 98 cents. I have been thinking that I'd catch a few sparrows and dress 'em, and sell 'em as broilers. I don't believe I'd ever be caught up with. As for me and my house, we intend to wait on chickens a while from now on so's each one of the family can get a taste.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Lydia is still on the boom and everything is moving along nicely. The lawns and flower yards are beautiful at present.

Work is running fine with plenty of help; our production climbs higher each week.

Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Sorrells, Mrs. Haskel Williams and Mrs. Charlie Smith attended the revival meeting at Simpsonville, which is being conducted by Rev. Marlow and our minister, Rev. R. W. Justice.

Rev. W. C. Gosnell, of Fountain Inn, preached for us Sunday in Rev. Justice's place and we all enjoyed his sermon very much.

Messrs. J. R. and Charles Cobb motored to Columbia Sunday and report a fine trip.

Born, June 4th, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Irvin.

Our village was saddened by the death of Mr. R. M. Eury Sunday afternoon. Mr. Eury had lived here for a number of years and was sick only a few days. He was born in North Carolina May 13, 1869. He is survived by his wife, one son and two daughters, one stepson, two sisters and four brothers. He worked in the machine shop and was well liked by all who knew him. Funeral arrangements have not been announced at this writing.

Mr. W. N. Blackwell, also Frank, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Oakley, have been real sick but are better.

Mrs. Susie Rushton and son, Wallace, of Goldville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Oakley Sunday.

Sidney, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Oakley, is better after a few days' illness.

Roy Reece is real sick at this writing. Tom Burnett has two children on the sick list at present.

Mr. John Franks and family were called to Barksdale Sunday on account of the death of Mr. Franks' father, Mr. Charlie Franks.

Mr. J. P. Foster had as his week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Bun Hendrix and children, of Alice Mill, Easley, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Davis were visitors in Laurens Sunday.

Mr. Tillman Baldwin and family motored to Laurens Sunday.

Mrs. Rosa Cole had as her guests Sunday her mother, Mrs. M. J. Cole, her brother, Mr. Seymore Cole, and Mr. Lawton Wade, all of Cross Hill.

James Henry, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ammons, is real sick at present. We hope all our sick will soon be well again.

MAIDEN, N. C.
Union Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still running full time, day and night.

Our superintendent, Mr. J. W. Holt, went to Dr. Long's Hospital at Statesville for an operation; the entire community wishes him the very best of health and hope he will be back soon, as he is greatly missed, and loved by every family in the village.

Mr. John Wallace lost his wife Saturday. She left her husband and four children, who have our sympathy.

SHORTY.

ATCO, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to report that Mrs. Grady Day is improving after an extended illness. We hope she will soon be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell and family and Misses Nora and Gertrude Hunt spent the week-end in Anniston, Ala.

Mr. Will Hart visited East Point, Ga., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cole and family spent the week-end with relatives in Macon, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dupree were guests of her mother in Alabama last week.

Miss Thelma Ford has returned home after an extended visit in Alabama.

Mr. Walter Cole spent the week in Atlanta.

ROSE.

CAMDEN, S. C.
Hermitage Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our baseball team has been practicing hard for the past two weeks and received their new uniforms Saturday just in time to play their first game of the season, and defeated the Central High School 11 to 5. Mr. B. M. Simpson is manager for our team, with Messrs. S. L. Crolley and D. L. Jones business managers, and Mr. G. C. Davis, secretary and treasurer. We have a good line-up and are expecting some good games this season.

Mrs. J. A. and Miss Carrie Crolley and Miss Gertrude Eddings returned home Tuesday from St. George, S. C., where they have been visiting relatives. They were accompanied by Miss Carrie Elizabeth Eddings, of St. George, who is leaving Camden today for Greenwood, S. C., where she will finish a business course.

We were pleased to have Mr. C. W. Birchmore, editor of the Wateree Messenger, address the Men's Bible Class and Sunday school at the Hermitage Baptist church Sunday.

A revival meeting will begin at the Heritage Baptist church Sunday, June 10th. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Norman, will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Snyder in conducting the services.

The writer regrets very much that our efficient pond overseer, Mr. J. F. Gardner, was left off our list of overseers in last write-up, and hastens to correct this oversight, for he sure looks after the fishermen!

DICK.

the strange feverish and uncertain attitude of the girl,—altogether foreign to what he had pictured, as the result of loving and being loved by a man of such noble qualities as were possessed by Rev. Ergle.

Ralph could hardly concentrate his thoughts upon the rows of figures that confronted him. The price of cloth, the weight of yarns, the numbers of bales, etc., seemed of little consequence beside the conviction that Virginia was not happy as he had hoped and believed.

What could have happened all at once, he wondered? He must know! Why, what was the use of sacrifice if it was for naught? Perhaps Virgie would have loved him, had he not been so faint hearted. Why had he waited? Ah! let him be honest—he wanted to make sure that she was pure and good. That awful mistake of hers had rankled in his soul in calculating reason which had whispered, "Wait—it may be in the blood—better be sure!"

And he had waited,—and the preacher had won her! The preacher! He had believed in her goodness;—he alone was worthy of her! Ralph groaned aloud and bowed his head in his hands. The superintendent looked up from his desk.

"Sick, Ralph?" he inquired sympathetically.

"Just a little bit,—at heart," smiled Ralph, pulling himself together and tackling his work determinedly. His employer said no more, but wondered if Cupid had been shooting arrows indiscriminately. That evening he stayed late, saw that Ralph lingered in the outer office, noticed that he walked out with Virginia,—that his manner was protective and hers trustful, smiled and looked after them with his eyes twinkling.

Ralph, sorely troubled, asked that Virginia walk, and allow him to accompany her for a talk. John, urged on by an ache in his heart that was uncontrollable, had gone to accompany her home, and was waiting just outside the office when she and Ralph came out so absorbed in each other that neither saw him.

For a moment he gazed after them, and undecided, then with astonishment saw them pass the waiting car, and turn down the river. Like one in a dream he followed the hurrying workers, boarded the car as it started, and went home, heartsick and despairing,—questioning the friendship and Christianity of Ralph Mannering who had seemed all that was noble and manly.

Jealousy, fierce and unreasonable assailed him. Perhaps Virginia had found out that she was mistaken—that it was Ralph all the time as he had thought. She had been distressed so at the thought of leaving Cosmos and Ralph, so grateful to him and his mother for a home,—she had probably been swept from her feet by an impulse, which she already regretted. He was too old—yes, that was it,—and Virginia would use her Aunt's suggestions as a good excuse to break their engagement!

(Continued Next Week)